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LAST EDITION

GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN CONFRONTS SERIOUS SITUATION

Decree for Dissolution of Cortes and General Election to Be Considered Abrogated—Army Junta Plot Discovered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—It is indicative of the extreme difficulties and perplexities of the Spanish situation, following on the discovery of a plot arranged by a new junta of non-commissioned officers and other points in a tangled situation, that it is now announced by the Premier that a royal decree which had certainly been signed and announced will now be considered not signed. This is the decree referring to the dissolution of the Cortes forthwith and arrangements for a general election next month.

It is obviously considered unwise and probably dangerous to bring about dissolution and new elections, after the discovery of a plot in which it is generally stated the Radicals and Republicans are concerned. The Premier is most generally considered to have done right in cancelling the decree.

Meanwhile the situation is serious in the extreme and with the political and military elements straining under its tension and the economic situation at its very worst there is a general feeling that almost anything may happen at any moment.

It will be some time before coal can arrive from England in sufficient quantities to be felt and in the meantime the situation for want of coal is worse than anybody outside the country understands. Factories are shut down all over the country and the train services are greatly reduced, resulting in the practical isolation of Madrid.

The former Premier Señor Dato, has assured Señor García Prieto of his assistance in any serious crisis that may arise.

TAX DENOUNCED BY BISHOP PHELAN

Roman Catholic Bishop Urges Boycotting of Appeals as Protest Against Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The operation of the federal bachelor tax has been bitterly resented by priest and Christian brother, and passive resistance has been urged. Dr. Phelan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sale, Victoria—who is officially stated to have been the one who first gave circulation to the false figures purporting to show the soldiers' vote at the first referendum—considers that he has discovered a more excellent way of fighting the tax.

Dr. Phelan asks the Roman Catholics of Gippsland to boycott the repatriation fund and other patriotic appeals. The report of the bishop's speech, which was published in the Melbourne Argus with the explanation above it, "Forwarded by the Bishop for publication," includes the following statement:

"How to defeat the tax is very simple. Many will defy the law and take the consequences. To my mind a plan much more simple will be more effective, and my advice is this: Refuse to contribute to every patriotic appeal when that appeal is in the interests of the Government which framed this iniquitous law. When Lady Stanley appealed to the bishops of Victoria to make a special collection for the Australian Red Cross, the poor diocese of Sale raised on one Sunday £480. That would pay the penal tax of a celibate life for myself and the priests of the diocese for the next four years. But so long as this iniquitous law disgraces the statute book I shall never put a pen to paper to assist any patriotic movement, nor shall I contribute a shilling to any of the collecting agents calling on us monthly and weekly.

"To the (Roman) Catholics of Gippsland I say, Follow the example of your pastor. To every demand made on you for Red Cross, Repatriation Fund, etc., say, We have to pay the bachelor tax for our priests, and, as long as that law remains unrepented, we refuse to help the federal Government. The win-the-war party may then see that their ill-considered action has helped to dry up a source which was the glory of Australia—namely, the tens of thousands contributed by voluntary offerings."

Judging by the correspondence which followed the publication of this advice, the latter may prove to be a boomerang which will shut off from Roman Catholic institutions the Protestant contributions which have been given in the past.

GENERAL ALLENBY AT CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—General Allenby made his first official visit to Cairo yesterday, when he was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Among those present at the station were Sir Reginald Wingate, Lady Allenby and many Egyptian notables. General Allenby lunched with the Sultan.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Successful Counter-Attack

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A British counter-attack immediately ejected from two advanced posts enemy groups who had entered them north of the Ypres-Staden railway, according to Sir Douglas Haig's report today. South of Lens, the British commander-in-chief reported successful raids carried out by Canadian troops. Two machine guns were taken.

Aerial Engagements in Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British aviators on the northern Italian front in the course of the past week destroyed eight Austro-German machines and forced two others to the ground. (Continued on page two, column three)

CHARGE MADE COAL PRICE WAS TREBLED

Anti-Trust Law Violations in Central States Alleged Before Federal Investigating Committee by Missouri Man

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An illegal combination of coal operators in central states doubled and trebled fuel prices there, Attorney Frank W. McAllister of Missouri declared before the coal investigation committee today. The combination, he said, worked through bureaux, each of which kept its fellow-members informed daily as to prices to be charged. Operators of the Southern Illinois field which supplies St. Louis, he said, comprised one of these bureaux. Another included operators of Southwestern Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, supplying Kansas City and vicinity.

Mr. McAllister testified that investigations conducted by him convinced him that the combinations were violating the anti-trust laws.

Sixty-three Iowa towns are suffering from lack of coal, and "somebody is making a pile of money out of the people's dire necessity," according to a telegram submitted today, signed by Frank C. Pierce, secretary of the Iowa League of Municipalities. The town of Coburg, the message said, had been without coal since Nov. 25. Wood cannot be got, and thousands of families are out of fuel.

Mother Makes Charge

Connecticut Woman Appeals to Fuel Administrator at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How she had come all the way from Norwalk, Conn., to plead with the Federal Fuel Administrator for coal to keep her children warm, was told today by Mrs. Eleanor Garrett Bunker before the Senate committee investigating the coal shortage. Mrs. Bunker testified that she is the wife of a naval officer now at sea, and that a local dealer who had 400 tons of coal on hand had repeatedly refused to let her have coal. It also developed that the dealer in question is a brother and a business partner of the local fuel administrator.

"It wasn't a question of price," said Mrs. Bunker. "I offered to pay whatever they asked and to have my chauffeur haul it to my home." She told the investigating committee that it was the T. I. Raymond coal yard that had 400 tons but refused to sell.

"Well, now what shall I do?" she asked the committee after she had finished her recital. "Shall I go back to Dr. Garfield's office? I must have coal."

Senator Reed sent her to the Fuel Administration with the committee's request for immediate action.

Coal Budget Plan

Fuel Administration Makes Public New Method to Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has made public here the method which is to be adopted to supply coal and other power-producing fuel to the industries of the country classed as not absolutely necessary to the conduct of the war.

The method is called the "Coal Budget Plan." Committees representing the large industries not engaged in war work, numbering more than 100 in all are to be called into conference with the officials of the Fuel Administration. They will be shown the amount of coal available for all purposes, the amount required for war purposes and all domestic consumers and the total curtailment of the use of coal which must be effected to satisfy these demands.

They will then be asked on patriotic grounds, as well as for their own future interest, to volunteer in behalf of their industry a reduction of the coal consumption for the year 1918. They will also be requested to show the Fuel Administration the best method of accomplishing this curtailment and will further be asked to advise the Fuel Administration as to how to arrange these restrictions so as to affect only the less essential portions of their own business, if possible.

DRINKING PLACES FOSTER DISLOYALTY

New York Germans and German Sympathizers Meet in Their "Weinstuben" Openly to Espouse the Fatherland's Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That some of the "Weinstuben" of this city conducted and patronized by Germans are hotbeds of pro-Germanism, is declared by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, as the result of a personal investigation made by a man thoroughly conversant with the German language.

This investigator's report is regarded as supplying further reasons for more stringent action by public officials in suppressing German propaganda, and also as a strong argument for prohibition, in order that drinking places which breed disloyalty may be closed.

In his search the investigator visited a number of places, which are reputed to be notorious congregating centers for Germans and natives of German-speaking countries. In all these places, it is charged in the report, wine and liquors were sold openly in violation of the Sunday laws. In one of them it is necessary to ring a bell at the outside entrance before a large iron gate is opened by the barkeeper. However, strangers are freely admitted.

The investigator noted the following general points: That pro-German, anti-American talk and gossip was indulged in by almost all present; that German is the prevailing language spoken, both by patrons, waiters and proprietors; that proprietors make no attempt to check un-American expressions made publicly; that strangers mingle freely in the general conversation, their identity being neither asked nor given; that a major portion of the conversation at the tables deals with the war, in criticism of the manner in which America is conducting the war, and in laudation of Germany's general efficiency.

"It were idle," says the report, "to retail all of the cheap gossip handed around these drinking places. From previous visits, the writer is confident in asserting that the habitués of these establishments seem to delight in repeating every bit of gossip concerning American inefficiency in the war; they gloat over every catastrophe to Americans and the Allies in general; they magnify every loss; they openly and flagrantly express the hope of Germany's ultimate success. It is apparently their fervent wish to discourage American participation in the war."

Three incidents are related in the (Continued on page four, column one)

LEVIES ENFORCED IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Collectors Declared Government Had Assessed Each Person a Certain Sum—Large Quota Was Obtained by This Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Enforced levies to obtain money and members for the Red Cross in Nebraska have been called to the attention of the public, and in one instance to that of Federal District Attorney Allen. Two young men who operate rented farms in Brainard precinct, Butler County, came to Lincoln to ascertain for themselves whether the Government was authorizing assessments upon them and their neighbors.

They told Mr. Allen that a committee in charge of the work of raising money for the Red Cross in that precinct had called on them, and told them they had been assessed \$50 apiece for the organization. They demurred at the figure, asserting that it was more than they, as renters, could pay, and offered to pay \$25. This was refused. They said the men who called on them told them the Government had made the assessment. They paid it, and were told the committee would be around "next year" for another assessment.

Mr. Allen assured them that the Government had nothing to do with levying assessments, and that they were not required or expected to give more than they desired or thought they could afford. The Brainard district, Butler County, raised a very large quota by this means.

In Polk County the committee in charge of war activities' funds have established the practice of printing in the newspapers the names of those who contributed and also of those who did not.

The state and county councils of defense in a number of instances, have required men who were brought before them to answer charges that they had been guilty of unpatriotic utterances, to contribute to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and to buy Liberty Bonds. The Morrill County Council of Defense recently had before it Harry T. Dudden, a wealthy resident of Lisco, and compelled him to sign a statement in which he agreed to contribute \$250 to the Red Cross, a similar sum to the Y. M. C. A., to invest in Liberty Bonds, to make no effort at avenging himself upon those who informed on him, to pay the expenses of witnesses to the hearing and to display the American flag on his home.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN DRY RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The State Legislature of Mississippi ratified the national prohibition amendment immediately after the session was convened on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8. The resolution was passed almost unanimously and without debate and Mississippi thus went on record as the first State in the union to take the step.

This ratification was followed by the distribution of the budget of state expenditures, required of Gov. Theo. G. Bilbo by a resolution of the Legislature in extra session some months ago.

The budget contained an actual account of all expenditures connected with the governing of the commonwealth, besides a number of recommendations, chief of which was for the construction of a state-owned and operated electric plant.

HUGHES CABINET IN AUSTRALIA RESIGNS

Federal Premier Hands in Resignation of Ministry to Governor-General—Mr. Tudor Is Asked to Tender Advice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes yesterday handed; the Cabinet's resignation to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, who immediately summoned Mr. Tudor, the Labor leader, to tender advice.

One of the most important questions that arose in the Hughes' administration was, of course, the question of conscription. It is just over a year ago that the final returns of the first referendum showed that Australia had rejected conscription by 1,146,000 to 1,085,000. Some three months previously, Mr. Hughes, on his return from England, had strongly advocated conscription as the only means by which Australia could maintain her forces at the front, and on Aug. 31 of last year, he introduced his conscription referendum bill into the House of Representatives. The debate which followed was a long and at times, a bitter one, but the bill finally passed the House of Representatives by 47 votes to 12 and, later on, the Senate by 17 votes to 9. The question was then referred to the electors, some 200,000 of whom were soldiers at the front, with the result already stated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes had been steadily losing ground with his own party, the Labor Party. The official Labor Party was bitterly opposed to conscription. It could not forgive Mr. Hughes' advocacy of the policy, and ultimately expelled the Prime Minister and those labor members who supported him from the party. Mr. Hughes, however, quickly entered into a working agreement with the Liberals, and when a general election became inevitable last March, he appealed to the country on broad national lines, and was returned to power with a substantial majority. The fact that Australia only rejected conscription, on the first referendum by about a 5 per cent plurality has always rendered it likely that the question would come up for reconsideration at an early date.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP IS TORPEDOED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Another British hospital ship has fallen a victim to German barbarity. The Admiralty today formally announced the loss through the torpedoing on Friday at midnight, of the hospital ship Rewa.

The ship was sunk in the Bristol Channel en route from Gibraltar. Three of her crew were said to be missing. The wounded aboard were transferred to patrol boats. The Admiralty announced that the ship carried all lights and markings indicating a hospital ship and that she had not been within the limits of the so-called German submarine barred zone.

The Rewa was a 7300-ton turbine steamer.

KAISER'S MESSAGE TO POLISH REGENCY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kaiser, in a message of greeting to the Polish Regency Council today, says:

"Contrary to the calumnies of my enemy, I am grateful that my unrelenting efforts for nearly thirty years as the champion and protector of the weak of humanity and peaceable cooperation of peoples have met with your deep sympathy."

IRISH CONVENTION AND LAND PURCHASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Irish convention held its twenty-eighth meeting yesterday, with Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. The chief subject of discussion was a report from a subcommittee on the best method of completing the land purchase in Ireland.



Sir Douglas Haig
Commander-in-chief of the British armies on the western front

RULES FOR EARLIER CLOSINGS SENT OUT

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Says All Evening Business, Including Saloons and Theaters Must Stop at 10 P. M.

Rules for earlier closing of saloons, theaters, bowling alleys, offices and many other places, in order to save coal, were issued today by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts State Fuel Administrator. They are to go into effect Jan. 14. The statement, which is sent to all local committees, follows a wide protest against the closing of churches and schools because of their inability to obtain coal while many non-essential places were allowed to run full time.

Already many of the stores in Boston have agreed to close early in answer to a request from the retail board of the Chamber of Commerce. This they have done willingly to help save the scanty supply of coal, although their business hours are comparatively short, but up to this morning at the chamber it was said that none of the saloons or similarly less essential businesses which are open 17 hours a day had signified a willingness to curtail.

It has been deemed advisable to rule that office buildings, wholesale and retail business houses, market, stores, theaters, motion picture houses, saloons, bowling alleys, pool and billiard halls and public and private dancing halls close at 10 o'clock at night, and that every night, except Saturday, be "lightless night" within the limitations outlined. To bring about other desirable observances, such as the ending of the business day at 5 o'clock, putting schools on the one-session basis, etc., recommendations are made which the Fuel Administrator believes will be universally observed.

Added to the long list of essential concerns forced to curb their production or reduce service, comes word today from Lynn that practically all of the shoe plants, except those producing war supplies, will go on a five-hour-a-day schedule until the situation is relieved. A mass meeting of the shoe dealers was held at the Lynn Chamber of Commerce Tuesday, at which this action was decided upon. Many of the manufacturers agreed to reduce their normal consumption to one-half.

In view of the many expressions of the opinion that it is a "gross inconsistency to permit all places of amusement to run six or seven days in the week while churches and schools are obliged to close to save coal," the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, at its recent meeting in Boston, passed the following resolution:

"That the fuel administrations, state and local, be asked to take into their serious consideration the feeling expressed by many church leaders that it is not right to ask the churches to curtail their altruistic and socially vital work, if commercial and less essential institutions, and even some that are of doubtful value or harmful to society, be allowed to continue unrestricted."

Early Closing Rules

Order Issued by Massachusetts Fuel Administrator in Effect Monday

Following is the detailed order of the Massachusetts Fuel Administrator which is to go into effect next Monday and apply throughout the State:

ings shall not be heated on Sundays and holidays, or on Saturday after 12 noon, or other days after 5 p. m., except sufficient to prevent freezing. No elevator service shall be given on Sundays, holidays, or between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. on other days.

2. All wholesale, retail, and other business houses and stores shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. for doing business with the public, with the following exceptions:

a. Dry-goods, department, clothing and variety stores, whose regular practice has been to remain open after 7 p. m. one or more evenings a week, may remain open until 10 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Other retail businesses whose regular practice has been to remain open evenings after 7 p. m. shall close not later than 10 p. m.

b. Pharmacies may remain open after 10 p. m., but shall not use electric lights exceeding a total of 100 watts after 10 p. m.

c. Markets and grocery stores may remain open until 10 p. m. on Saturdays and until 6 p. m. on other days.

3. Theaters, moving-picture houses, bars, bowling alleys, billiard halls, public and private dance halls and all places of amusement shall close at 10 p. m. Theaters and dance halls may open earlier than usual.

4. Every night except Saturday shall be a "lightless night" as defined by the United States Fuel Administrator's order of Dec. 15, which order in brief states that business organizations are forbidden to use interior electric lights after closing, and all outside electric lights except when necessary for the public safety or required by law. It also forbids so-called white-way, cluster, or other decorative street lighting.

These orders shall not apply to government work and further exceptions to them may be granted in cases of public necessity.

It is also recommended that:

1. The business of the day end at 5 p. m.
2. Evening activities end at 10 p. m.
3. Many public institutions desirous of being closed at 10 p. m.

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG EXPLAINS THE 1917 CAMPAIGN IN WEST

British Commander's Dispatch Makes No Complaint Against Circumstances and Decisions Which Changed First Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The delay which has been adversely commented upon in starting the Flanders offensive, which did not begin till July 31, is explained in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch published today.

The dispatch does not deal with the Cambrai battle, but otherwise completely traverses the 1917 operations of the British army in the West. It is a clear and, as usual, unorthodox document, and Sir Douglas makes no sort of complaint against the unavoidable facts of circumstances and decisions of policy which compelled him to play a less decisive part than it is almost obvious would have been the case had his original arrangements been carried through.

A conference of military representatives of all the allied powers, held at French general headquarters in November, 1916, decided the plans for the year now closed. The British Army was to undertake an offensive to remove the German salient between Bapaume and Arras, and to carry Vimy Ridge, and then to begin the main operation, namely, a big thrust in Flanders, beginning with the assault of Messines Ridge.

Early in 1917, however, this arrangement was upset by new French proposals, and Sir Douglas was ordered by the British Government to readjust his proposed plans to meet France's wishes. The British were to make an attack on Vimy Ridge at an earlier date than that for which Sir Douglas had planned his attacks, and this was to be preliminary to a more decisive operation to be undertaken a little later by the French armies.

It was agreed that "if this combined offensive did not produce the full results hoped for, within a reasonable time, the main effort of the British armies should then be transferred to Flanders as I had originally intended." The "more decisive operation" by the French armies was General Nivelle's ambitious offensive on the Aisne and in Champagne. Further to assist this, the British took over a fresh stretch of the French defensive line. The original plans for 1917 had included simultaneous blows by the Russians and the Italians, but the Russian revolution played havoc with this plan in the East and the Italians could not be ready in time.

Nevertheless, General Nivelle's plans were set going without much alteration, with the British Army playing its subordinate though important role. On April 9, Sir Douglas opened the Arras battle, attaining in 48 hours every objective needed from a purely British standpoint. Though the weather broke, and for a long time there were daily blizzards, Sir Douglas continued the attack for about five weeks to assist the French.

On April 16 began the great French attack on Chemin des Dames, which failed to secure its objectives. Despite deplorable weather, it had to be continued to secure a decent new front and this was not achieved until May 5, by an advance to Chemin des Dames. Until this date the British Army had to continue its costly effort in the Arras region, an effort, moreover, which prevented arrangements being made in Flanders.

Sir Douglas says that at the end of the first six days at Arras it would have been possible for him to have diverted forthwith to Flanders the troops, labor and matériel required to complete his preparations there. Having done all he could for General Nivelle, there began in the middle of May a transference of Brit-

ish effort to Flanders, and on June 7 it was possible to open the Messines Ridge attack, the circumstances narrated having meant a delay of at least one month. General Plumer and the second army brilliantly stormed the ridge and this enabled the Flanders offensive to be opened on July 31 instead of one month earlier.

Unfortunately, the follow-up then the worst August known for years, with the result that the British only reached their present decisive positions, at Passchendaele, too late to make decisive use of them during the campaign season just closed.

The general conditions of the struggle this year, Sir Douglas says, have been very different from those contemplated at the conference of allied commanders held in November, 1916. In saying this, Sir Douglas was referring chiefly to the Russian failure, but the summary given above shows other factors which came into play.

Generally speaking, this record of the battles fought by the British armies in 1917 emphasizes the great success of the limited offensive, in which, elaborately prepared British schemes, such as Vimy Ridge and Messines Ridge, were brilliantly executed and wholly successful. The French were also successful in their limited offensives such as Malmesbury Plateau.

Finally, reference may be made to Sir Douglas' enthusiastic admiration for the achievements of his men. The fighting superiority of the British soldiers, he declares, has been asserted with ever-increasing insistence.

Regarding Cambrai, Sir Douglas makes one brief remark, when he says that "no large force could be made available for this enterprise."

NEW GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM NAMED

Mr. Ronald Storrs, With Temporary Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Succeeds B. Pasha

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday).—Mr. Ronald Storrs has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, succeeding Borton Pasha, who retires for private reasons.

Ronald Storrs, C. M. G., has been, for some time past, Oriental Secretary at the Residency, Cairo. Educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he entered the Egyptian Ministry of Finance in 1904, where he worked in several branches of administration until 1909, when he left the Egyptian Government, to take up the post of Oriental Secretary at Cairo.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Turkish Grand Vizier expressed in an interview his unshaken belief that the whole of Palestine would remain under Turkish sovereignty, and said that the Pope himself would one day realize that the sovereignty of a neutral power of another faith was most desirable from a Christian standpoint, as friction among Christian sects would otherwise lead to the greatest inconveniences. The wishes of the Jewish population, he added, would be met when Jerusalem was again in Turkish hands.

PROCEDURE DEBATED AT BREST-LITOVSK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—At the Brest-Litovsk meeting yesterday, attended by Dr. von Kuehlmann, Count Czernin, Talat Pasha and Mr. Trotsky, various questions of procedure were discussed and the plenary sitting was fixed for this morning.

A subsequent conference was also held between the quadruple alliance representatives and the representatives of the Ukrainian republic.

MINISTERS LEAVE POSTS IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Differences between Austria and Hungary concerning the mutual exchange of coal and food-stuffs have become so acute that the Hungarian ministers of food, commerce, and agriculture have resigned. Meanwhile the Hungarian Premier is in Berlin, negotiating a fresh loan with Germany and discussing exchange and import questions.

KING GEORGE AND JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—New Year telegrams have been exchanged between King George and the Japanese Emperor. King George honors the Emperor with the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army, the latter reciprocating by the appointment of King George to a similar rank in the Japanese Army.

FOOD EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

At the request of the Committee on Library Food Information for Massachusetts a food exhibit was opened at the Boston Public Library at noon today by the Women's Municipal League. The month of January is being devoted to the various uses of corn products.

BERLIN EXTENDS BARRED ZONE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Berlin wireless announces additions to the barred zone declaration of Jan. 21, 1917.

LORD READING TO RETAIN HIS POST

Decision Means That Probably Not Over Three Months Will Be Spent in United States, but Authority Will Be Supreme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Lord Reading, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, will probably retain his Lord Chief Justiceship during his mission to the United States. This therefore means that his tenure of office of high commissioner and special ambassador in the United States will be a short one.

Lord Reading, in fact, The Christian Science Monitor understands, does not wish to remain away more than three months. During that period he will, however, be the supreme British representative in the United States. His tenure of the various important missions which have gone to the United States have ranked on an equality with the embassy itself. The embassy has been only one among other institutions in the United States. Henceforth every one of these missions and the embassy itself will be under the supreme direction and control of Lord Reading.

The appointment has, therefore, all the importance attributed to it, whatever length of time Lord Reading remains in the United States. It is an appointment due to the very exceptional circumstances of the present time, and there is every expectation here that Lord Reading will not only brilliantly fill his post but will recommend himself to the people of the United States.

The Christian Science Monitor also understands that it is correct to state that no new ambassador will be appointed to Petrograd, in the meantime the embassy there being left under the charge d'affaires.

CITY CLUB TO HAVE LUNCHEON GUESTS

Chinese Minister to United States and Former New South Wales Premier to Be Received

Preparation are being made by the Boston City Club to entertain at luncheon next Saturday afternoon Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China, and the Chinese Military and Naval Mission, and Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of New South Wales, Australia. George S. Smith, president of the Boston City Club, will have charge of the affair. Mr. Vaughan was to address the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon.

The personnel of the Chinese Military and Naval Mission consists of Lieut.-Gen. Chiang Ting-tzu, head of the Mission; Rear Admiral Li King-shih, Maj.-Gen. Han Lin-chun, Col. T. C. Cheng Hung, Mr. Nien Ching-king, Mr. Ying Yuen-tai, Mr. Ching Tao-to and Mr. Chiang Chi-lin. Yang Yu-yung, Chinese Consul for the district of New York, will be with the party.

Minister Koo and Lieut.-Gen. Chang Ting-tzu are to speak for the Republic of China and Mr. Vaughan is to make an address which will tell something of the prosecution of the war.

NEW FINLAND NOW WIDELY RECOGNIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. HELSINKI, Finland (Wednesday).—The countries now recognizing Finland's independence are Russia, France, Sweden, Germany and Denmark.

Germany and Finland

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—At the opening of the session of the main committee of the German Reichstag, Herr Fehrenbach tendered to Finland Germany's best wishes on Finland having gained her independence and recognition of it by Russia, Sweden and Germany. The President added that he hoped good and lasting relations would be maintained by Germany and Finland particularly in economic affairs. The main committee then resumed its war deliberations.

FRENCH CHAMBER REOPENS SESSIONS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Chamber of Deputies has resumed its sessions after the holiday recess. It was called to order by Jules Siegfried, a native Alsacian, who, in the absence of Baron Anne de Mackau, was the eldest member present. Mr. Siegfried devoted his opening speech entirely to the subject of Alsace-Lorraine. When he was driven from Alsace in 1871 by the invaders of his native land, he said, he little expected to occupy the position he was holding today.

"My native Mulhouse," he went on, "had never been German. My grandfather was a citizen there when, in 1793, the little republic of its own free will asked to be united to France. Alsace-Lorraine was then already French. Metz had been French since 1552. Alsace since 1648 and Lorraine since 1766."

Mr. Siegfried recalled the protest of the Alsace-Lorraine deputies at Bordeaux against the German annexation of the provinces and spoke of the martyrdom they had since endured. Such fidelity must be recompensed, he declared, for the sake of the provinces, for the sake of France and for the sake of the world. The injustice to Alsace-Lorraine had been the cause of the later injustices to Serbia and Belgium, he pointed out, and the fate

of the two provinces was the fate reserved for Serbia and Belgium if they remained in Germany's hands. M. Antonin Dubost was reelected president of the Senate by 128 votes to 2 for M. Alexander Ribot and 4 for M. J. de Selves.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one) ground, the British War Office announced yesterday. The British in the aerial engagements lost only one airplane.

French Penetrate German Lines

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A violent French attack west of Filleire penetrated the German line at isolated points, but the enemy troops were driven back by counterattacks, today's German official statement declared. The attack was in the afternoon, following a violent bombardment, and was over a front of four kilometers.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German official statement made public on Tuesday reads as follows:

Western front: Army group of Prince Rupprecht. Isolated sectors in Flanders and southwest of Cambrai were subjected at times to a violent fire. At dusk British companies attacked east of Bullecourt. They were repulsed.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: In the Sundgau a lively artillery duel developed in the evening. It was revived early this morning after a quiet night. Italian front: Throughout the day the enemy troops directed violent surprise firing attacks on Monte Asolone and on the Piave sector north of Victor. At night, also, a lively fire was kept up.

Macedonia: There was lively artillery fighting between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba in the Tcherma Bend and between the Vardar and Lake Dolran. German Jaegers fought in French prisoners from trenches west of Lake Presba which hitherto have been defended by Russians.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British War Office on Tuesday issued a report which says:

An enemy party raided one of our posts on Monday in the neighborhood of Flesquieres. One of our men is missing.

Hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Passchendaele. On Tuesday morning the enemy troops by a local attack, supported by minenwerfer, succeeded in gaining a footing in the trenches east of Bullecourt, but a counter-attack was completely successful in restoring our line; 18 prisoners were left in our hands.

The hostile artillery was active during the day southeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

In the Champagne there was active reciprocal artillery firing in the region of the heights. On the left bank of the Meuse, after a lively bombardment, the enemy forces attempted to approach the French line in the region of Bethincourt. The French fire broke up the effort, inflicting losses on the enemy troops.

The French, without losses, made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Rouvroules. The night was calm everywhere else.

On Sunday, French pilots brought down or severely damaged six German airplanes. French bombing squadrons carried out several operations on Saturday night. Chemical works at Ludwigshafen, railway stations at Fribourg-en-Brisgau, the aviation ground at Neubersbach and factories at Rombach, Malzries and Hagondange were bombed with many projectiles.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Italian War Office issued the following report on Tuesday:

Snow and bad weather have reduced the fighting activity to a minimum. There were artillery actions of some intensity in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau and in the Monte Tomba-Montefenera and Montello regions. North of Montello our reconnaissance patrols captured a few prisoners.

LIBERTY BREAD SHOP

Announcement is made that the Liberty Bread Shop, at 35 Huntington Avenue, will keep open for business until 6 o'clock. It has been closing at 5 o'clock up to the present time, but in view of the home-going crowd that special arrangements are being made to take care of their wants.

Miss Turner's exemplification for the remainder of the week will be as follows each day at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Each time a raised bread and a quick bread will be illustrated. Wednesday, potato bread, rye baking powder biscuit; Thursday, rye bread with caraway seed, bran muffins with egg; Friday, rye and graham bread, batter bread; Saturday, raised raisin bread, steamed brown bread.

FEWER ARRESTS AT TOPEKA

TOPEKA, Kan.—The jail population of Shawnee County, says The Topeka Capital, has fallen off considerably since the advent of the bone dry law, and the monthly average of prisoners has fallen from 30 in 1916 to 15 in 1917.

RULES FOR EARLIER CLOSING SENT OUT

(Continued from page one)

able under ordinary conditions should be closed, and others curtailed.

4. Schools be put on a one-session basis as far as practicable.

5. Churches, forums, night schools, clubs and other religious, educational and social organizations consolidate their activities.

6. All inside and outside lighting and all heating not covered by specific order be reduced to the minimum, so that more drastic orders may not be necessary.

7. Factories should arrange their hours to save daylight and to relieve peak load.

8. Salaries and wages should not be reduced on account of these orders and recommendations.

Boston School Opening

Committee to Know by Thursday Night What Can Be Done

It will be known definitely if the Boston public schools can open next Monday by Thursday night, said Judge Michael H. Sullivan, acting chairman of the School Committee this morning. By that time he thinks the coal situation will be such that it can be determined whether the buildings can be sufficiently supplied with coal.

The School Committee is putting in a bid for second place on the list of interests to be supplied with coal after the householders, Judge Sullivan says. As the list now reads, he says, it is hospitals first and then office buildings. The committee wants schools to follow hospitals and thinks it will not be difficult to secure the change.

Although it may be possible to open the schools as a whole next Monday, the acting chairman says it may be necessary for some to remain closed. One of these is the Dorchester High School. A conference to discuss the situation will be held tomorrow afternoon preceding a meeting of the School Committee and following a conference with the fuel administrators. The situation as then presented will decide the committee finally on the advisability of opening the schools on Jan. 14.

Shorter Saloon Hours

Other Cities in Connecticut Expected to Follow Hartford Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Saloon curtailment throughout the State is practically certain to follow the action of the liquor dealers of Hartford who, in response to public opinion and the desire of the State Council of Defense, have cut their selling day short by five hours.

There has been a widespread popular feeling that the saloon business is all waste, and in times of necessity, such as the present, ought to be drastically curtailed if not entirely eliminated. A movement is on foot to this end, organized by the different non-license and temperance forces. Then, too, the prohibition movement has been gaining ground in Connecticut in spite of the strong hold of the liquor men on local and state government. Evidently, the liquor men know the danger that threatens their traffic, and it is not surprising that they are taking drastic measures of voluntary curtailment in order to stave off the very evident wave of adverse sentiment that might grow powerful enough to close saloons and bars entirely for the duration of the war.

At meetings of the New Haven, Bridgeport, New London, Danbury and Waterbury liquor men, action similar to that taken by the liquor men in Hartford is being discussed. Since Hartford has taken the initial step, it is thought other cities will follow. If one or two cities more do so, as has been done at the capital city, no doubt the state liquor dealers' organization will take up the matter and make conditions uniform.

Importance of School

Massachusetts Educator Says Closing Increases Juvenile Delinquency

Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, issued a statement on Tuesday, in which he deprecates the fact that schools are being forced to close because of the shortage of coal, and says that their continued closing would tend to increase juvenile delinquency. In his statement he says:

"A general interruption of the work of the schools," he said, "must be seen to exert an influence which, as in England, results in an increase in juvenile delinquency. The very fact of permitting the public schools to remain closed for an extended period has a bad effect on both the parents and the children everywhere. To many it must result in a lessening of the values of education. What the effect of the closing of the schools—before amusements, factories and other usual and commonplace enterprises shut their doors—makes on the child mind, needs no comment from me.

"To so give the growing generation the impression that school is a matter of lessening of the values of education. What the effect of the closing of the schools—before amusements, factories and other usual and commonplace enterprises shut their doors—makes on the child mind, needs no comment from me.

"I do not wish to appear as criticizing the Fuel Administration, because I think it is not their fault that these things have happened. What I do condemn is the situation which results in placing the work of such places as billiard parlors, poolrooms,

amusement houses, and many kinds of non-essential factory work before the schools in the minds of the children."

Breweries Operating

Springfield Churches, Schools and Business Short of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Although churches, schools and necessary business establishments are not able to obtain coal, James A. Gibbon, treasurer of the Springfield Breweries Company, is reported as saying on Tuesday that his firm was getting coal from day to day to keep in operation. Inquiry at the office of the New England Fuel Administrator today elicited the information that none of the relief coal coming to New England would be allowed to go to non-essentials during the stringency.

As to whether the Springfield Breweries Company will continue in operation, Mr. Gibbon said, depends upon whatever orders James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, may issue through the local fuel committee.

The coal situation in Springfield has been acute for a week, and although a few carloads arrived Tuesday, coal is by no means available except in small quantities. The city is selling 100 and 200-pound allotments to householders, and whenever a buyer can haul it himself, it insists that the purchaser do so. Very few of the dealers are willing to sell more than half a ton at a time, and some are selling none at all.

Edwin A. Carter, chairman of the local fuel committee, is out of town and the other members of the committee say they have received no instructions relative to the distribution of coal to saloons and the breweries. The Springfield Breweries Company operates three large plants, two in this city and one in Williamansett, a part of the city of Chicopee. If the company cannot get more coal soon, it will be forced to shut down at least some of its plants, according to Treasurer Gibbons.

1500 Tons Found Stored

Everett Mayor to Ask Distribution of Gas Company's Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. EVERETT, Mass.—Distribution of approximately 1500 tons of anthracite stored here by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for more than 10 years to be used as in an emergency, was to be asked of James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, in a letter to be sent this afternoon by Mayor William E. Weeks and J. Arthur Benner, chairman of the local fuel committee.

The Mayor and Mr. Benner made a tour of Everett today to ascertain the exact amount of coal on hand and incidentally to make arrangements with the New England Gas & Coke Company to supply the city with coke for needy homes, churches and necessary business establishments. On visiting the company, they observed the coal and decided to notify Mr. Storror.

Mayor Weeks told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this afternoon that, since the coal has been stored there for more than 10 years, and has not been needed so far, it should be distributed now when it is needed.

The company informed the Mayor and Mr. Benner that it would supply the city with coke at the rate of \$9 per ton, provided the city furnished the labor and teams to haul it away. This price is said to be more than that quoted to agents of the company. The Mayor expressed his dissatisfaction at the attitude of the coke company.

It was said that the city could supply only enough labor and teams to cart away about 10 tons a day and this would not go far to relieve the coal shortage. The Mayor and Mr. Benner said they found only three carloads of coal in the city, this coal coming from Camp Devens.

Inquiry at the office of the gas company elicited the information that the 1500 tons of coal at Everett would last less than a week in an acute emergency, and it was for this emergency that the coal was being stored.

Liquor Dealers Shorten Hours

CONCORD, N. H.—The liquor dealers of Concord at a meeting Tuesday night voted to open at 8 a. m. and close at 9 p. m., beginning next week, and conserve fuel. The action was voluntary, although the dealers had received a letter from Fuel Commissioner Burns P. Hodgman requesting that coal be saved wherever possible.

Bituminous Coal Arrives

Two cargoes of bituminous coal were brought here today, one of 7097 tons from Baltimore, arranged to come here by James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, on the steamer Newton, and another of 7274 tons from Norfolk for the New England Coal & Coke Company. No other coal receipts were brought here up to noon today by sea.

Worcester Closing Plans

WORCESTER, Mass.—As practically every other store and factory will begin shortening hours tomorrow, a committee representing the liquor dealers here is making a survey of conditions as they confront the various saloons so as to devise some plan whereby the saloons may take part in conserving the coal supply. The investigation is a result of several conferences between representative liquor men and the Fuel Committee. The factories will open at 7 a. m. and run until 4 p. m., and the stores will open at 9 a. m. and close at 4 p. m., thereby reducing the working day of the stores three hours a day and the factories two a day. All factories will close at noon Saturdays and those running at night will arrange their schedule so as to conserve 20 per cent of their usual power.

DORCHESTER SEEKS IMPROVED SERVICE

Citizens at Hearing on Elevated Schedule Point Out Many Alleged Shortcomings to Public Service Board

Various recommendations for improving the service furnished by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, especially to Dorchester and South Boston, were made at a public hearing today before the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, at which its shortcomings were vividly described. The hearing had been arranged at the request of the Dorchester Board of Trade.

Several who spoke asked that some of the surface lines discontinued with the opening of the Cambridge tunnel extension to Broadway Station, South Boston, be restored, in particular the Edward Everett Square line, the Meeting House Hill line, and the subway line to Park Street. It was said that it would be better to return to the old system and close up the tunnel until it could be opened its entire length, than to put up with the present congestion.

As a step to relieve conditions for those who feel it most, Representative Joseph McGrath of Dorchester proposed that during rush hours in the evening the company put on special cars, from the Broadway station and the Dudley street terminal, exclusively for women and children.

Representative Charles A. Winchester of Dorchester thought that much of the company's plea of poverty is for effect. He told of an interview he had lately with President Brush of the company. President Brush, he said, told him that if he and other members of the Legislature did not give the company some financial relief by June 1, it would go into the hands of a receiver.

President Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade said that the public is not to blame for the financial condition of the Boston Elevated; it is due to the excess profits paid by the company to bankers and others. What is needed, he said, is either a re-evaluation of the property or the public purchase of the road. With the excess profit charges eliminated, he thought it would be possible to get service.

ARMY OFFICERS PREY OF THE PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the disclosures made before the military committee of the Senate, the question of justice for reserve officers was brought up today by Senator Jones of Washington, who declared that these officers "who had volunteered to fight the nation's battles are made the prey of profiteers." Congress, he said, should lose no time in doing justice to officers who by the present practice of the quartermaster's department are not permitted to buy their uniforms in the depots at cost, but are forced to purchase everything outside at prices 50 to 100 per cent above cost.

SEES EDUCATION CENTER IN AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh told the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, in session at Johnstown, according to a dispatch to The North American, that he firmly believed that after the war the trend of higher education will be to the United States and that America, instead of Germany, will be the center of the educational world. The state executive predicted an influx of students from all parts of the world to the United States and that a national institution for the development of honest diplomats will be founded at Washington, that the graduates of this institution will interpret to these world-wide students the higher culture of the race and will interpret true democracy.

MORE HOMES FOR BAYONNE WORKMEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bayonne Chamber of Commerce has taken steps toward building model tenements to relieve the congestion in the Constable Hook section and providing more homes for the increasing number of workmen in Bayonne. After hearing a report of a special committee appointed some months ago to make a study of the housing situation

Piehler Furs

AT CLEARANCE PRICES SPECIAL VALUES

Black Dyed Dog Sets.....\$12.50

Also Some at \$18.50

Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, \$48.50 AND UP

Raccoon Coats.....\$125 to \$400

Hudson Seal Garments, \$100 to \$400

Natural Blue Fox Sets, \$800 to \$475

Silver Black Fox Sets, \$840 to \$2000

Many Other Items at Correspondingly Low Prices

OTO J. PIEHLER

356 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

in Bayonne, the Chamber of Commerce authorized this committee to go ahead with plans for the organization of a company with \$100,000 working capital to be used in building two model tenements to cost \$200,000, which would house approximately 50 families each. A majority of this stock has already been subscribed for.

RETAIL PRICE OF SUGAR GOES DOWN

Several Firms Offer It in Bulk at Nine Cents a Pound as Another Big Cargo Arrives

Retail price of sugar dropped from 10 cents per pound to 9 cents today, for bulk sugar, following the arrival of large quantities of the Cuban raw product. Several firms reduced the price of their sugar now on hand to 9 cents for the bulk, announcing it a move toward cooperation with the Food Administration. The carton sugar sold for 9½ cents per pound today. The Food Administration announced some weeks ago that the retail price would drop after the Cuban sugar arrived.

The second cargo of Cuban sugar brought here since Oct. 20, arrived today for the American Sugar Refinery. It consisted of about 16,000 bags or 5,120,000 pounds. The first cargo arrived Tuesday weighing 6,080,000 pounds, consigned to the Revere Sugar Refinery. Other cargoes are due at frequent intervals, and officials of both refineries said today that they anticipated operating the plants at full time, which means refining 1,000,000 pounds per day at the American plant, and 400,000 pounds daily at the Revere plant.

Wholesale sugar prices were reduced Monday from \$8.15 per hundredweight to \$7.45, the reduction of retail prices therefore being even greater in proportion than the wholesale reduction. Wholesale price reduction was ordered by the Food Administration and is based upon cost of Cuban raws to the refiner.

Some grocers are sending in complaints to the sugar committee of the Public Safety Committee that they cannot procure sugar, but the number of complaints is decreasing. Most of the grocers, it was said, receive small shipments several times a week, but between times their stock runs out. Grocers are asked by the committee to supply only regular customers.

This is being done chiefly to check consumers who go from store to store demanding sugar by declaring that they are being discriminated against. A chain of stores is having success with an identification card system by which the selfish are blocked. The extension of this system is being encouraged by the committee. Those in charge of distribution declare that the acute stage of the shortage is passing. The New England Confectioners Association reports that it has been using only 35 per cent of its former amount, and believes that any attempt to close candy factories would be an injustice to employees.

GRAND VIZIER IN RUSSIA

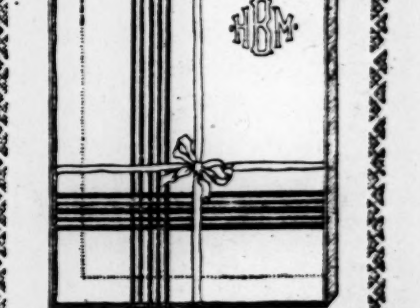
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Brest-Litovsk telegram announces the Grand Vizier's arrival there to take control of the Turkish delegation. Three members of the Persian Cabinet accompanied him to Berlin to participate in the discussions there.

WALPOLE BROS

Irish Linen Manufacturers
588 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Importing from own Belfast factory and retailing direct to the consumer.

JANUARY SALE of Household Linens

NOW ON



GERMAN AUXILIARY SERVICE EXPLAINED

Comprehensive Review of History, Scope and Application of Auxiliary Service Act—Great Power Given Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An elaborate analysis of the Auxiliary Service Act published in the *Annalen des Deutschen Reichs* affords the most comprehensive review hitherto available of the history, scope, and application of a measure which profoundly affects German social and economic life.

So remarkable were the circumstances in which the act came into existence, and so unique is its development both in substance and form that its history and origin must be touched upon, the writer begins, before its scope is examined in detail. In the first place, as regards its form, the publication of the draft bill was already in preparation after having been merely agreed to by the Federal Council, and without having reached the Reichstag at all. Secondly, the unusual course was taken that party leaders and the augmented budget committee of the Reichstag dealt with the draft, although officially it had not yet been laid before the Reichstag at all—an innovation both on the Constitutional side and on that of Parliamentary procedure. But the necessity of the moment—the most rapid parliamentary action—was obviously so urgent that all legal objection had to recede into the background. The objective—"to obtain labor as speedily as possible"—had to take precedence of all other considerations. As regards the substance of the bill, it is noteworthy that what was submitted to the Reichstag as the result of the deliberations of the Reichstag committee was an entirely new draft, having nothing in common with the government draft, but its name. Thus a bill was discussed by the Reichstag which had not been drafted by the Government, but by the Reichstag committee—also an unusual procedure explainable only by the extraordinary circumstances.

The Government's draft, as is well known, had only a very few clauses, and did not deal with the question by means of detailed enactments, but merely provided the instrument for doing so. This course was based on the fact that the decrees required for carrying out the act could only be issued by the Federal Council, since the constantly changing conditions could only be met by changing regulations, and not by unalterable legislation. Thus the Government, in its draft, desired to give the Federal Council carte blanche similar to that which it received at the beginning of the war by the act of Aug. 4, 1914.

As is well known, the Reichstag did not agree to this, although it recognized the necessity of giving the Federal Council a free hand to some extent, as the object of the measure—the speedy obtaining of labor—could not have been attained if pause had been made to frame full and exhaustive regulations at the outset. The Reichstag, therefore, was not prepared to grant the Federal Council carte blanche in the form desired by the Government. It demanded rather certain guarantees as to the way in which the act was to be carried into effect, not in the shape of rules that were not binding, but embodied in the law itself—guarantees against intentional and injurious encroachments on the rights of economic life, and also guarantees for the protection of individuals against abuses of any kind, and finally guarantees for the maintenance of the rights of the Reichstag itself. Especially did the Reichstag wish to be in a position itself to have a voice in the further development of affairs which could not be foreseen in any direction. Hence, whereas originally the Federal Council was to have decided when the act was to be repealed, the act provides that the date of its expiry shall be fixed by the Reichstag, if the Federal Council does not repeal it one month after the conclusion of the war.

The Government's draft had four clauses; the act contains 20, and although, being an emergency measure, it still has many flaws and shortcomings, the writer observes, it nevertheless constitutes a serviceable foundation on which the details can be successfully built up; a fact that is fully recognized by the representatives of the Government, and especially by the head of the Kriegsamt, who is chiefly responsible for putting the act into force.

Proceeding to deal with the act in detail, the writer begins by enumerating its objects, chief of which are the freeing of men liable to military service, and the supplying of labor for war industries. As to its definition of those liable to auxiliary service, it includes every male German between 17 and 60, without distinction as to rank, position, or calling, although this does not prevent a man's former activities being taken into account as far as possible, when he is called upon to fulfill his labor obligations; rational employment being, indeed, one of the fundamental rules of the act. The auxiliary service obligation exists only during the war, but for that period men liable to military service are liable to auxiliary service also. While they are in the army the latter obligation is dormant, but so soon as they are discharged it comes into force again automatically, even in the case of men temporarily discharged. A vigorous movement was begun among German women to effect their inclusion in the act also, but no urgent necessity for this could be

recognized, as the labor market in general always shows a large surplus, rather than a lack, of women workers.

As to what auxiliary service means, the writer points out that the competent authorities have secured the right within the scope of the act to dispose of the activities of every private male individual and vast powers have been placed in their hands, for by withdrawing labor they have—not legally, of course, but actually—the power to bring to a standstill business which they regard as superfluous under existing conditions. Obviously, therefore, he continues, the act concerns the employer as well as the worker, and although numerically the latter are the great body affected by it, in practice it is business or manufacturing concerns at which it strikes. Everything, in fact, depends on how the act is administered, for it expressly provides that the conception of what is, or is not, patriotic auxiliary service cannot be absolute, but must be relative, and dependent on the circumstances of the individual case.

The ideas of the official organization seem rather vague on the point, the writer observes, but the authorities recognized during the debates that a number of activities and occupations could be placed straight away in the category of auxiliary service, such as the press, the schools, the churches, the law, the municipal organizations for communal feeding, the social insurance institutions, the trade organizations of masters and of men, the banks, insurance companies, credit cooperative societies, and so on. The act, however, gives the authorities the right to investigate whether all those employed on what is recognized as auxiliary service are really required, and thereby also the right of disposing of all labor regarded as superfluous—an extremely important provision of wide scope. Even auxiliary service must not lock up, in its various operations, more labor than is absolutely necessary, provide a refuge for shirkers, or facilitate preferential treatment for certain of its branches.

From all this it follows, the writer continues, that the center of gravity of the Auxiliary Service Act is not the mobilization of new and hitherto unused man-power, for that was practically effected already; but to enable labor to be diverted from minor and non-essential occupations, and to obviate the overstocking with labor of those that are essential. Especially was it designed to set free specialists and skilled workers, who are particularly needed in the war industries, and, at the same time, to liberate for military service men hitherto regarded as indispensable at home, the unused man-power drawn upon for that purpose being pensioned officers, and officials, war invalids, and so on.

LABOR NOTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A serious situation arose, recently, on the railways in connection with the railwaymen's demand for an advance of 10s a week on their present rate of wages.

The companies refused the demand, and instead offered an increase of 5s a week. A very acute situation resulted, the workmen refusing to relinquish their demand for an advance of 10s., and the companies holding to their offer of 5s. The gravity of the situation was aggravated by the tendency of the men, in some quarters, to take matters into their own hands against the advice of their leaders, and while no actual strike took place, considerable congestion was caused in some districts by the men adopting a "go slow" policy, which resulted in the holding up of food and other supplies. Mr. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, was untiring in his efforts to get the dispute settled amicably, and while he pointed out that the railwaymen's pre-war wage standard was very low and that they had not benefited to the same extent, in the way of bonuses, as transport workers, miners and munition workers alongside whom they worked, he appealed to the men to do nothing to prejudice their cause. The matter was eventually settled by the companies' offer of a 6s. weekly addition to the war bonus already paid, the increase to date back three weeks from the time of the agreement, which was accepted by the men. The total cost of the present advance is estimated at £9,500,000 a year.

Much more serious than the railway trouble was a strike which occurred in a large aeroplane factory at Coventry. It not only gravely retarded the output of aircraft and interfered with the Government's military program, but it involved various munition works in Coventry. The dispute arose on the question of the interpretation of an award granted in October last. The aeroplane firm concerned signified their readiness to discuss the points involved with the men's delegates, but the men demanded that the firm should treat with the shop stewards. This the firm refused to do, on the ground that the question of the recognition of shop stewards was under the consideration of the legitimate trade union officials and the Employers' Federation. The men in their turn refused to accept the employers' decision, and the result was a strike which spread throughout the Coventry workshops generally and involved 50,000 workers. Eventually, after the strike had lasted the best part of a week and the workers, in spite of protests, showed no sign of giving way, the Government intervened and after prolonged conferences between Mr. Barnes and General Smuts, the leaders of the men and the employers at Coventry agreed to a settlement providing for a local conference to open negotiations on all points in dispute, conditional on the men immediately resuming work. The employers and workmen have undertaken to approach the subject without



Reproduced by special permission of the proprietors of Punch
The last crusade
Cœur-de-Lion (looking down on the Holy City): "My dream comes true!"

prejudice, and the Government has pledged itself to urge upon the Employers' Federation and on the trade union executives the necessity of an immediate settlement, among other things, of the position of shop stewards in relation to both parties. It has also been agreed that there shall be no victimization on the part of either side. Members of engineering trade unions in Birmingham have intimated their intention of striking unless the Government decides to give full recognition to shop stewards.

The executive committee of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has decided to invest a sum of £2000 in national war bonds. Up to date the union has invested £102,212 11s. 8d. in War Loan, exchequer bonds and national war bonds.

A National Federation of Poultry Unions has been established, with Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, as president. The new federation numbers about 60,000 members.

Lord Elphinstone announced recently in the House of Lords that the Ministry of Munitions was considering the possibility of instituting some statutory limitation of the hours worked by men employed in munition factories. The question of prohibiting night work for girls under 18 and boys under 16 years of age was also being considered, and the possibility of reducing the maximum working week for women to 55 hours. It was also hoped that a 50-hour week would be experimentally tried in the national factories. There would be no work before breakfast, and at midday there would be an hour's interval for a meal. If the experiment proved successful the question of introducing the system into controlled establishments might also be considered. While it was impossible to dispense wholly with Sunday labor, Lord Elphinstone said, it was hoped that it would be confined to repairs, urgent work and processes which had to go on continuously.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the concurrence of the Minister of Labor, has appointed Mr. F. Popplewell of the Trade Boards, as Secretary to the Agricultural Wages Board, and has appointed Mr. R. E. Stanley, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, as assistant secretary. Mr. Geoffrey Drage has been appointed as Director of Investigations (unpaid). The staff of the Wages Board is placed under the immediate direction of Sir Henry Rew.

ROADS IN YORK COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government has just completed a scheme whereby the County of York will, in the near future, have 245 miles of good roads. Over 100 miles of this improved highway have already been constructed, and various sections have been added in order to round out the original system.

SECURITY OF THE BRITISH WAR BONDS

Speakers at Glasgow Conference Characterize Repudiation Campaigns as the "Purest Nonsense"—Lord Strathclyde Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a conference held recently in the Berkeley Hall, Glasgow, to promote national economy and war saving in Scotland, emphatic denial was given to the idea said to be in circulation, namely, that there was danger of the national debt being repudiated, and that in consequence money invested in the War Loan was not safe. The Lord Provost took the chair and the chief speakers were Lord Strathclyde and the Secretary for Scotland.

The Lord Provost explained that the meeting was being held to improve organization in every department of war saving. They wished to prevent waste, to prevent the use of luxuries, so that wages might be conserved and the surplus over what was necessary to provide for the household in a reasonable way might be lent to the Government for the purposes of the war. Not only would they be encouraging the Government and their troops by providing the sinews of war, but they would also be strengthening the national character by inculcating habits of thrift. Satisfactory results had been attained so far in Glasgow. Since National War Bonds had been instituted in October, up till Nov. 24 the total issue in Glasgow had been £2,804,085. A tank was coming to the city for a special effort to promote war savings investment. It would be there for a whole week in the month of January. The Lord Provost spoke also of the success of the war savings movement among school children and in connection with the churches and factories.

Mr. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, urged the imperative duty laid upon them all who remained at home to practice the ancient and homely Scottish virtue of thrift. It seemed difficult to impress upon the average man and woman that the need for economy in food and money was real. Despite the war their lives were still wonderfully normal. The trains and trams were running as usual, and their newspapers and magazines appeared as usual. The theaters and music halls, picture houses and restaurants were fuller, he believed, than ever before. Shop windows were filled with the most costly and attractive gifts, and as for furs and diamonds he had never seen so many in his life as he had seen in London lately. Was it surprising, he asked, that in those circumstances the average person said: "Why should I stint myself? I don't see any real necessity for it—others are not doing it." The very normality of their lives tended to become a delusion and a snare. The watchword of all should be "sacrifice," and their sacrifice was trivial compared with that of those who were fighting in the cause of justice and right.

They were in the fourth year of the

war, and the need was still men, money and munitions, and in one way the greatest need was money. No more tempting investment than the National War Bonds had ever been offered to the public. There was no doubt that the tank in London had been one of the brightest inspirations in connection with the war savings movement. He did not know whether it required a tank in Scotland to get money from the Scottish people, who were both patriotic and, according to tradition, canny, but at any rate it would help, and he was glad to know that they were going to have one there. He had heard arguments of a ludicrous character urged by some simple people that if they invested money with the Government they would never see it again—the State would confiscate it. He had heard that that argument was being used with effect. It was the purest nonsense, and they should repudiate it. No State could repudiate its liabilities in that manner. If any capital fell to be touched the Government would not select as their victims the people who had stood by their country in the hour of its need, but rather those who had kept their capital in their pockets. It had been said that by lending they would prolong the war by providing the sinews of war. Putting it bluntly, that was a lie, and it

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was promoted from not very creditable sources or for not very creditable reasons. The real truth was that by contributing they would tend to shorten the war. If the war was a war of endurance, he said, they would endure; if it was a war of sacrifice, they were prepared to sacrifice. But there was one sacrifice that they were not prepared to make. In order to obtain a truce or a dishonest peace they would not sacrifice all that had been so generously given, because their firm intention was to secure not a peace of that sort, but an abiding and an honorable peace, and he was convinced that this would be realized.

Mr. Arthur C. D. Gairdner, speaking of the advantages offered by the National War Bonds, said that a British Government security having five, seven or ten years to run, yielding 5 per cent and with a bonus of 2 per cent, 3 per cent or 5 per cent on redemption, was so attractive from the investment point of view that it was quite unnecessary to labor its merits. For those who desired to compound income tax during the next 10 years, 4 per cent bonds were available, repayable at the issue price. There was, however, a reason that would appeal to all British subjects more strongly than the desire to hold an extremely attractive investment, and that was the necessity of providing the Government with the sinews of war to carry them to a victorious end of the conflict.

The falsity of the idea that this investment was insecure was thoroughly exposed by Lord Strathclyde. It had come to his ears, he said, that the war-savings movement was not making the progress some of the more sanguine people had anticipated because of a marked belief at the back of some folks' minds that if they embarked their money either on war savings certificates or National War Bonds they might never see the color of their money again. His answer to this was that never in the history of the world had the British Empire repudiated an obligation, and also that there was no security that could compare with the security of the British Empire. Since the day war had been declared down to the present hour he had invested every penny of his own savings in government war loans, war savings certificates, or National War Bonds, and in absolutely nothing else, and he intended to do so until the war came to an end.

In response to a request that he would give an assurance that would make every one in the country absolutely certain that the money was safe if lent to their native country, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, had written the following letter, which Lord Strathclyde proceeded to read:

"I am surprised to hear that there is any feeling in Scotland, where our fellow countrymen are very shrewd, that there is any possibility of the national debt of this country ever being repudiated either as regards capital or the rate of interest. I need not assure you that such a step would never be taken by this Government, and I am myself confident that no British Government would ever take such action, which would not only be dishonest, but would mean national bankruptcy."

The war-savings movement, Lord Strathclyde continued, was thriving in the land and he urged them not to relax their efforts. They were on the eve of a very great change in the method of raising the money necessary to win an enduring peace. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not imposing any additional taxation just now. He was trying to raise the necessary money by the day-to-day, week-by-week, and month-by-month savings of the people, and his success would depend on the exertions of those engaged in the war-savings movements during the coming winter.

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AUSTRALIAN LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Commonwealth's Recent Liberty Loan Campaign Realizes \$20,205,340—Sir John Grice Raises Taxation Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's Liberty Loan for £20,000,000 has realized £20,205,340.

This sum includes about £500,000 raised by the sale of war-savings certificates in the period covered by the loan campaign. There are also applications coming in from distant places.

Before the war any man who predicted that Australia would be able to raise within its own boundaries £100,000,000 would have been regarded as an amusing theorist. As a matter of fact, including the sales of certificates, more than £100,000,000 has been raised. The actual figures on the five loans are as follows:

Amount of loan	Actually Subscribed
£5,000,000	£11,359,440
10,000,000	21,458,430
(Not stated)	23,587,420
18,000,000	21,584,020
20,000,000	20,205,340

Sir John Grice, chairman of Directors of the National Bank of Australia Limited, warned the Government in November, 1917, that the immunity from taxation enjoyed by investors in the war loans was seriously mortgaging Australia's future taxation power.

Speaking at the annual meeting of shareholders, Sir John Grice pointed out that the immunity of taxation on interest derived from war-loan investments greatly benefited the wealthy class, and the more wealthy the individual investing, the greater the advantage he gained. By comparing amounts invested, Sir John showed that a tax payer with £30,000 a year was able to gain by investment in the war loan an advantage of nearly 24 per cent over the man with an income of £500 a year who similarly invested. He urged the payment of a higher rate of interest in future without immunity from taxation on the investment, otherwise the continuance of internal borrowing (with exemption from taxation) would mean that future taxation would fall with a crushing weight upon the shoulders of those least able to bear it, while the capitalist with his money safely invested in the war loan would escape.

"Including the present issue of £20,000,000," said Sir John, "the Commonwealth war loans, apart from those issued in London, amount to £100,000,000, and we are told by the Federal Treasurer that another £40,000,000 must be subscribed within the financial year, thus making the total of £140,000,000, all of which (if the present system is pursued for the remaining £40,000,000) will be capital removed from the area of Australian taxation. While considering this question, there must also be remembered the state borrowings in Australia, the interest on which has a similar immunity from the obligation of contributing to the expense of the Commonwealth."

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DRINKING PLACES FOSTER DISLOYALTY

(Continued from page one)

report as illustrative of the generally prevalent atmosphere. In one of the "Weinstuben" there is a motto on the wall running about as follows:

"A fool he stays, his whole life long. Who loves not wine, woman and song."

In this "Weinstube" this incident occurred:

"Three men were sitting at a table near the stove, drinking a light white wine. The investigator seated himself at the next table and busied himself with his Sunday paper. A headline caught the eye of one of the drinkers. 'American soldiers in France?' 'Bah!' he exclaimed.

"The remark was addressed to the investigator, so he perked up and listened.

"Don't the papers tell how they're not armed? Of course they're not armed! Why should they be? They weren't sent to fight, but merely to repopulate the depleted villages of France."

"This started a long conversation, in the course of which it was found that every one in the room was firmly convinced of the truth of this charge. Every circumstance connected with Pershing's expeditionary force was cited as proof of its truth, being twisted to support the theory. The speaker pointed out the pictures in the Sunday illustrated sections, of Samuels quartered in small villages, of American soldiers quartered in two and three as guests of French and Belgian housewives.

"Furthermore, every scandal aired in the press of our war misfortunes was made to bear out this tale. Wouldn't there scandals aplenty, of shortage of munitions, of guns, of heavy winter clothing, of gas masks, airships, etc., etc.? It was a solid brick wall of confirmed belief, beside which argument was futile.

In another café which is said to serve a fair meal and in which sociability of the well-known German type prevails, the investigator drew a mechanic into conversation. His story, which the investigator says he related in a loud voice, unmindful of other listeners, ran, according to the report, as follows:

"I was working on das Vaterland. You know they had to keep some Germans on board, because they couldn't make the ship go. They don't understand the machinery. No American engineer can understand the German machinery. Why, even an ordinary lathe, they can't understand. Myself, I can't work on an American lathe, it's too complicated. The German lathe is so simple and, ach, so much more perfect.

"But we fix 'em on the Vaterland! They no can make dot boat go for a long time. First, you know, we fix it so they smash the cylinder plates. It take them months and months to replace the cylinder plates. They hoist the plates up on a pulley, so they fall and break when the machinery starts. But all the American chemists cannot understand how we make those cylinder plates. They have not got the composition. You see, even a German machine worker, he not understand composition. The chief engineer come along and pour a little white powder into the soft metal. Nobody know what is the little white powder. Even the chief engineer, he not know.

"Also I work on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. These Americans they cannot understand her either. She go, for a little while, and then she stop. She go for a day or two, and out in the ocean the engine refuse to go. Nobody can understand why she stop. Only the German, he knows."

"The investigator ran across a philosopher later on at another café which is the meeting place of the élite Germans in the Yorkville section. This café, by the way, has been successful in carrying on quite a pro-German propaganda through the medium of its cabaret attractions, which permit disloyal sentiments, thinly veiled in song, to be scattered broadcast.

"The philosopher was philosophizing to a group of admirers, all of whom were drinking beer from steins.

"Russia is through!"

"A sip of beer."

"Italy is through!"

"A second sip of beer."

"France is through!"

"More sip of beer."

"England will soon be through!"

"Silence, while the philosopher ponders."

"There will be a revolution in England. There will be a revolution in France. There will be a revolution in Italy. Russia has already her revolution."

"It was a long sentence, and required more sips of beer. During the silence it was intimated that some day there might be a revolution in Germany. The Kaiser philosopher merely frowned, and shook his head. 'No,' he said; 'the idea was of such remote possibilities that serious discussion of it was quite futile.'

"He was asked why the United States was at war."

"To save our South American trade," he answered promptly.

"Always we hear 'Build ships, more ships!' The country will need ships to save her commerce after the war. Already Washington is afraid of a German-Russian alliance, and hastens to subsidize the Russian railways so as to control the shipment of German goods to the East via Russia. In the event of such an alliance, Germany would no longer hate England, and could leave the question of naval supremacy for America and England to fight out."

"You're right," chimed in another. "So long as Germany's trade arrangements hold with Scandinavia, America will have to fight for her commerce. The only question which will be left are Japan's interests, which are puzzling. I think they are drifting more to the European than to the American side."

"I am in favor of the German."

Japanese alliance," said a third. "With a possible inclusion of France and Russia, especially for Mexican and South American trade."

"They finally all agreed that American capital had been far-sighted in subsidizing the Russian railways (?) and that the next war would be between England and America. The present war, they declared, would end as soon as Italy and England overthrew their kings."

Committee to Investigate

New Action on Pro-Germanism at Baldwin-Wallace College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Although several meetings and "hearings" have been held, it is announced that others will be necessary before any definite results are obtained in connection with reports of pro-Germanism against President A. L. Breslich and certain members of the faculty of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O. A committee of the faculty, headed by G. F. Collier and Professor Christman, brought the reports to the attention of the Methodist Episcopal church authorities, and meetings were held in Cincinnati and in Berea. A committee consisting of Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop Theodore Henderson, Bishop Thomas Nickolson, Dr. John H. Race and Bishop W. F. Anderson, was appointed to investigate the reports. A point emphasized was that Baldwin-Wallace College, alone of the five Methodist Episcopal educational institutions in Ohio, was able to raise more than its endowment of \$650,000 in the jubilee education campaign now in progress. It is pointed out that the college is supported almost exclusively by German Americans.

Enemy Aliens Barred

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Plans Elimination of Disloyalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Concerted action by members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, looking to the elimination of enemy aliens, not only from membership in the exchange but from employment by individuals or firms who are members of the exchange, has led to at least three resignations, two of them made secretly and without the disclosure of any names, and the third made publicly, with an explanation by Forrest C. Pendleton, special agent of the Department of Justice of this city.

The latest to feel the effect of the movement, which, its leaders declare, is only the beginning of a plan to purge New Orleans business circles of all enemies of the Government, is Otto Beinagel, cashier for the cotton firm of Shepard & Gluck, who, though he has been a resident of the United States for more than 20 years, never has made any attempt to take out naturalization papers.

Beinagel remarked in the presence of C. A. Francis, a member of the cotton exchange, that he "hoped every Christmas gift for the American soldiers in France would be torpedoed," and Mr. Francis promptly knocked him down. Other members of the exchange, hearing of the affair, informed Beinagel that his internment would be asked unless he resigned immediately.

Beinagel resigned, and reported to Mr. Pendleton, promising to report to him frequently, and was informed that so long as he remained in New Orleans and deported himself in compliance with the laws, he would not be interned.

Two others who resigned, but whose names have been kept back by agents of the Department of Justice, probably will be sent to internment camps.

Private is Sentenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Ernest Springate, private, thirty-eighth company, tenth training battalion, Camp Zachary Taylor, was sentenced to three years at hard labor in the military prisons at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. The forfeiture of all pay, and dishonorable discharge from the national army on the charge of having tried to unfit himself for military service.

He pleaded guilty, when presented before a general court-martial. The commanding general approved the findings except that portion relating to dishonorable discharge, which he ordered suspended until Springate had served his term in prison.

Panama Canal Employees Dismissed NACON. Canal Zone.—Eight employees of the Panama Canal have been discharged for profession of pro-German sympathies. All are of German or Austrian descent, six were born abroad and two were natives of the United States.

The discharges from service came about separately as the attitude of the men was brought to the attention of the authorities.

La Follette Inquiry Again Postponed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the sixth time the investigation of Senator R. M. La Follette's speech of last September at St. Paul has been postponed by the Senate Elections Committee.

STATES CONFER ON EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first conference of state supervisors of the Federal Board of Vocational Education in the United States took place in Atlanta on Jan. 4 and 5. The following states were represented: Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Organization and supervision of agricultural education in the several states was planned.

RAILROAD LEADERS TO GIVE SUPPORT

Executives, Julius Kruttschnitt Says, Will Regard Themselves as "Soldiers of the Republic" and Prove Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing his testimony today before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, declared that the railroad executives, without exception, would regard themselves as "soldiers of the republic" and support Director-General McAdoo to the full extent of their power during the period of the war. Apart from the consideration of compensation, he said, railroad officials are determined that they shall not be wanting in loyalty in the national crisis.

Testifying on Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Mr. Kruttschnitt said that a greater task than that imposed upon Director-General McAdoo could hardly be imagined, and that success could only be achieved by enlisting to the fullest extent the cooperation of all the railroad executives.

The Senate committee realizes the truth of this statement, and is endeavoring to work out a bill providing for compensation and guaranteeing federal control of the carriers which will satisfy the roads without sacrificing the interests of the Government and the public.

Giving some very incomprehensible and amazing figures, of railway finance, Mr. Kruttschnitt declared that the three years average basis of compensation is not acceptable to the carriers, some of which he said it cost last year \$1.25 to make \$1. This statement was later in the hearing modified to mean that the net earnings of the roads were not proportionate to the increased business. In answer to this statement, Senator Cummins produced some figures recently submitted before the Interstate Commerce Committee

which throw some light on what the net income of the roads was during the last three years. The public will be able to estimate from these figures whether or not the proposed basis of compensation is fair and equitable.

In 1915, the net return on investment was 4.35 per cent. In 1916 the net return on investment was 6.52 per cent. In 1917 the net return on investment was 5.71 per cent. Average for three years, 5.52 per cent.

Now as this average which the roads would be entitled to receive under the proposed legislation is much higher than anything which was earned before 1916, it is difficult for members of the committee to see why the roads should be unwilling to accept it. In view of what the figures show it is generally believed that such a basis of compensation is "fair and equitable."

In case the carriers should refuse to accept this basis, the committee broached another method of compensation which might be adopted. The essence of this method is to take the market valuation of the railroad stock for a period of years and base the compensation on these valuations, or, as Mr. Kruttschnitt stated it, to pay interest on the funded debt and pay dividends on the market valuation of the stock.

This plan, the witness stated, is open to more objections than the three-year basis. Market quotations, said Mr. Kruttschnitt, are open to all sorts of fluctuations and are no indication whatever of the value of the property or of the surplus money that goes into improvements. At this point he gave some more amazing figures showing that the Southern Pacific had for a period of years put \$50,000,000 into improvements, while at the same time the market value of the stock continued to decline, and this despite the fact that statements issued by the road were constantly improving.

Senator Cummins asked what motive the railroads now have, except patriotism, for controlling expenses. "We have every motive," replied Mr. Kruttschnitt. "If we ever lose our grip on expenses it would take years to get it back. That is the hardest kind of work an executive ever undertook. There is also the personal self-respect of every officer. I would not want the rules of my stewardship to compare unfavorably under government control with the results before. We

shall continue to do everything possible that makes for efficiency, unless we are told to stop."

Mr. Kruttschnitt made a plea to the committee to give the owners of the roads some security that the existing railroad organizations be not destroyed or demoralized. Should Director-General McAdoo, he stated, dismiss railroad employees or raise wages, it would mean that the organizations would be disintegrated and in view of the "importance of the human equation, no amount of money could compensate the roads."

In answer to a question from Senator Kelly, Mr. Kruttschnitt declared that he doubted if the old order of competition between roads would ever be revived. The public, he said, has now seen the harmful effects of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws which have been passed during the last 20 years, and will doubtless concur in the removal of those embarrassments.

Railway Solicitors Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The railroad passenger and freight solicitors, who are maintained in the larger Pacific Coast cities by many railroads throughout the country and who were relieved from duty when the United States took over the control of the railroads have been called back to work.

This indicates, railroad men say, that genuine competition between the railroads will be maintained under the Government management.

Railroad Bill Explained

Commissioner Anderson Tells Features of Administration Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing its consideration of the Administration railroad bill today, the House interstate commerce committee heard Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson explain the various features of the bill.

Commissioner Anderson is explaining the measure to members of the committee in behalf of William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads. It is likely that Mr. McAdoo will appear within a few days and

urge that the important measure be expedited with all possible effort.

The opinion was expressed by Commissioner Anderson that no undue rise in railroad securities would result from the Government's authorization to buy securities of the railways. Touching upon the use of waterway facilities, he advocated that canals be specifically mentioned in the measure that is now being prepared for House action.

Commissioner Anderson strongly advocated that a standard of maintenance and depreciation be established.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST MINISTER

The Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor, Vt., Brought In to United States Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—After his lawyers had retired from the case on the ground that their client had refused to follow their counsel, the Rev. Clarence H. Waldron of Windsor was brought before the United States Court here, today, on a charge of sedition. On Tuesday the court appointed Robert O. Bacon of Windsor to represent the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

He is accused of advising young men not to enlist, and saying that no Christian should observe the provision of the Act of Congress authorizing an increase of the army. He is accused of circulating a pamphlet discouraging participation in the war. He refused to allow his congregation to sing the national anthem. Later the citizens compelled him to sing it in public.

FARM COURSE FOR BOYS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Boys at the Arsenal Technical School, formerly Technical High School, says the Indianapolis News, are to be trained for war service on the farm. They will learn how to manage a team of horses, how to milk a cow, how to handle the hoe, axe, spade, how to use farm implements, how to feed and care for live stock and how to test, store, select and grade seeds for farm crops.

ORIENTAL FARM LABOR ADVOCATED

California Producers Meet With Federal and State Officials and Council of Defense in Seeking Solution to Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The movement to solve the California farm labor problem, which farmers say is so acute that unless some radical step is taken the State will face a decreased production the coming season, has been the subject of conference here on the part of 25 organizations of producers throughout the State and of federal and state officers and the State Council of Defense.

Resolutions were passed calling for the abolition of the embargo on Mexican laborers, for the suppression of the liquor traffic in rural communities, for the appointment of practical farmers to a committee of the State Council of Defense, the adopting of compulsory labor laws by the State Legislature, and the importation of oriental farm laborers.

The extension of the employment of women in all fields in which they are physically fit to do the work and the standardization of farm wages were also recommended by a committee of the State Council of Defense.

HOUSE PAINTERS CONVENTION

An election of officers and other matters of business today concluded the two-days' sessions held in connection with the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts. In Horticultural Hall, Igory H. Morse of Hyde Park was re-elected president of the society, and T. W. Scott of Weston, vice-president. Alexander Peters of Boston was elected secretary and treasurer, and the two remaining officers of organizer and assistant organizer were left open to be filled by decision of the executive board. The sessions have been more largely attended than any in the history of the organization.

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MEN'S SUITS

Men's Suits, all made in newest models, worsteds and cassimeres. Made to sell for \$18 and \$20. Now..... **\$14.50**

Men's and Young Men's Suits, in striped cassimeres, mixed tweeds and serges. Also many Young Men's Norfolk. These suits are worth today **\$18.50** \$25 and \$23.50.....

Men's Suits, made for the best trade from fine worsteds, chevots and cassimeres. Made to sell for \$25.00 and \$28.00 and **\$22.50** \$30.00. Now.....

NOTE—Business Men will find this an opportunity to obtain the best of clothing at a real saving.

Men's Trousers

\$5.00 and \$4.50 Trousers. Now **\$3.95**

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Trousers. Now **\$4.50**

\$6.00 and \$7.00 Trousers. Now **\$5.50**

Extra Fine Suits. We have 40 different styles in high-grade fabrics for the man who really wants a good suit. Regular **\$27.50** \$32.00 and \$35.00 suits

ROGERS PEET CO.

\$30.00 Imported Tweed Norfolk and Golf Suits. **\$27.50**

\$38 and \$40 Suits. **\$34.50**

Now.....

\$40, \$42 and \$45 Suits. **\$37.50**

Now.....

ROGERS PEET CO.

\$30 Young Men's Special Model..... **\$24.50**

ROGERS PEET CO.

\$28 Young Men's Special Model..... **\$22.50**

Sheepskin Lined Trench Coats

Sheepskin Lined Coats, Real Value \$15.00. **\$11.50**

Now.....

Special Sheepskin Lined Coats, Muskrat Collars. **\$14.50**

Regular \$18 value.....

Men's Furnishings

Men's Percalé Shirts. Value \$1.15. Special price **79c** 3 for **\$2.25**

Men's Percalé and Madras Shirts. Value \$1.50. Special price **\$1.10** 3 for **\$3.25**

Madras Shirts made with good roomy bodies and finished and tailored in the best form. Value \$2.00. Special price **\$1.35** 3 for **\$4.00**

Now.....

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Shirts for this sale..... **\$1.65**

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Shirts for this sale..... **\$2.65**

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fibre Silk Shirts..... **\$3.45**

\$5.50 and \$6.50 Pure Silk Shirts..... **\$4.35**

Men's Natural Union Suits. These suits would be excellent value at the market price. Value \$1.15. Special price..... **\$1.15**

Men's Heavy Mixture Union Suits. Value \$2.00. Special price..... **\$1.35**

Men's Natural Worsteds Union Suits. Value \$3.00. Special price..... **\$2.15**

Boys' Clothing

40 Juvenile Suits, \$6, \$7 and \$8.50. Three and four year sizes only. Reduced to... **\$3.95**

80 \$7 and \$8.50 two-pant Norfolk Suits. Reduced to... **\$5.50**

45 Odd lots of Juvenile Overcoats, \$6 to \$7.50 value. Now..... **\$4.95**

Homespun and Tweed School Suits; 2 pair Trousers—Marked from \$10..... **\$7.75**

Youths' Short, Snappy Trench Coats, \$18.00 and \$20.00..... **\$14.50**

Medium Weight Youths' Overcoats, \$15 to \$18. Reduced to..... **\$12.50**

Now.....

Boys' Furnishings

65c Blouses..... **49c**

79c Shirts..... **\$2.95**

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Coat Sweaters..... **\$2.95**

Hats

Full line of hats for boys. **\$1.00 and \$1.50. Now... 79c**

NOTICE

At the request of the Fuel Administrator and in harmony with their plans, this store will open one-half hour later and close one-half hour earlier than usual.

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

NOTICE

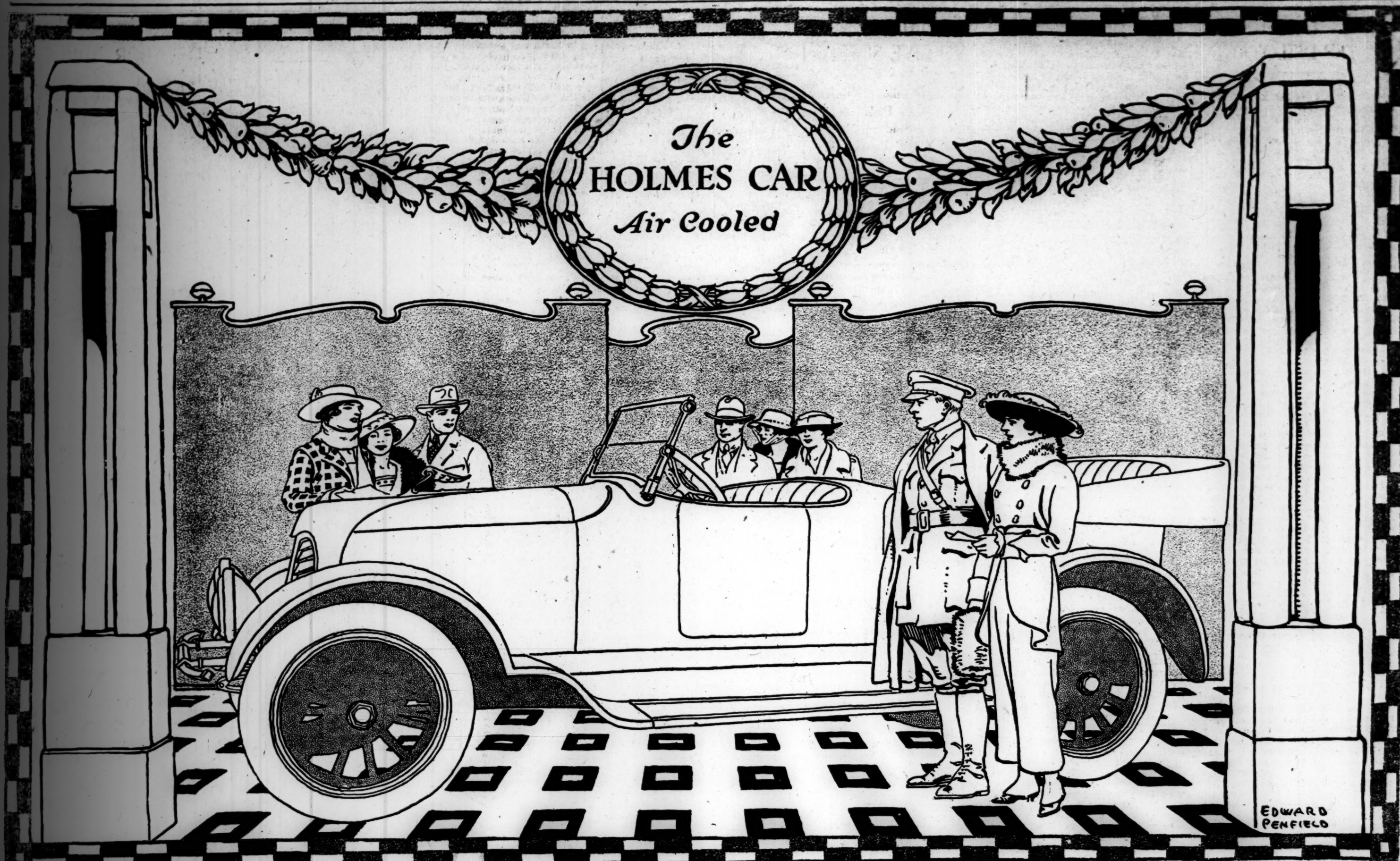
Charge accounts may be opened to facilitate the family buying. Only the usual business references necessary to obtain this convenience.

Taunton
Lynn

MILITARY TAILORS

MILITARY OUTFITTERS

Troy
Ayer



A most Wonderful Car is *not* in the New York Show

When you come to New York this week you can see it at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, corner of 45th Street, next door to the Yale Club and opposite the Grand Central Terminal

Designed and built by Arthur Holmes, President of the Holmes Automobile Company, Canton, Ohio, an organization of men with long expert training in air-cooled motor cars. Mr. Holmes was formerly Vice-President and for seven years Chief Engineer of the Franklin Automobile Company. In the Holmes Company he has associated with him some of the most substantial industrial men of the Middle West.

The Holmes car is the last word in a perfected air-cooling system. Seven passenger; full elliptic springs; demountable rims; higher mileage from gasoline and tires; unit power plant; smart design and superior body work.

ADVANCED ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE HOLMES CAR

DOME-HEAD CYLINDER. Gives larger valves, particularly the exhaust valves—more power, a cooler cylinder, with a minimum combustion chamber area.

DETACHABLE CYLINDER HEADS. Permit quick access to valves and piston heads, a valuable aid to taking care of the car with the poor grades of gasoline now in the market. This patented Holmes Construction leaves the valve springs exposed to the drafts of cooling air, longer life of all parts, and a minimum wear.

VALVE PUSH RODS AND VALVE ROCKER CONSTRUCTION. Compensates at all temperatures for expansion and contraction. The removal of four machine screws and one nut permits the taking off of the entire valve mechanism as a unit.

MULTIPLE DRY-PLATE CLUTCH. Runs equally well either hot or cold. Requires no attention, adjustment, washing out, or oil. Is practically indestructible and noiseless.

UNIT POWER PLANT. Eliminates two universal joints. More compact construction and no back lash between clutch and transmission.

MAGNETO-AUTOMATIC ADVANCE AND RETARD. Not dependent upon battery for ignition, and greater efficiency, particularly in starting and at low speeds.

INTAKE MANIFOLD. Is of new and improved design and is so shaped and constructed that the mixture of gasoline and air is distributed in the same quality to all cylinders. The combustion in all the chambers is uniform, giving even distribution of power to all cylinders at any speed—insures a great speed range without gear shifting, and quick pick-up of engine.

STARTER INSTALLATION. Concentric arrangement that keeps starter always in perfect alignment. Starter chain may be tightened or loosened by merely revolving starter, and alignment is not affected.

STEEL FRAME. Frame is of steel and is of a very deep section, which gives the maximum strength for its weight. There are only two cross members in the frame proper, one at the rear and one at about the center, giving the necessary flexibility. Frame tapered toward the front, giving shorter turning radius. Low center of gravity obtained by dropping frame just ahead of rear axle.

COOLING. Cylinders cooled by air jacket around all cylinders instead of individually. No waste space between cylinders, engine more compact, permits shorter crank and camshaft, and reduces vibration.

The Holmes Automobile Company
Canton, Ohio

COMMENDATION OF MR. WILSON'S VIEWS

London Evening Press Gives Message a Cordial Reception—Agreement With Mr. Lloyd George's Statement Noted

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The London evening press is practically unanimous in its commendation of President Wilson's statement to Congress on the question of the war aims of the United States. The absolute agreement of the President's program with that laid down by Mr. Lloyd George, a few days ago, is especially emphasized.

The Evening Standard

"The President's address is a notable contribution to the drum fire against the enemy's moral position, while soldiers deal energetically against them in the field. We hope the politicians will continue to shell the system whose creed is imperial domination. We hope Downing Street will heed the earnest and emphatic warnings it contains against secret diplomacy."

The Pall Mall Gazette

"The other German press will scarcely find Mr. Wilson's program more congenial than Lloyd George's. They vary merely in the degree of emphasis and fullness on particular questions, there is not the slightest disagreement in essential policy. President Wilson's generous views on the Bolsheviks are obviously easier for Americans than for the British. America has not suffered as we have from the sabotage of Russia's defenses, for which reasons America can contemplate the situation in a more philosophical spirit."

The Westminster Gazette

"Discussing the President's statement as to the freedom of the seas, The Westminster Gazette says: "In a world governed by open covenants, disarmed by mutual consent and freed, as far as possible, from economic barriers, this aspiration could not hold any terrors for us, but in today's fighting of the world, it would mean disarming of sea power without a corresponding diminution in military power on land—to the great advantage of the militarist land powers and the disadvantage of the others, America included. Let us be careful to understand, and to make the enemy understand, that President Wilson's proposal depends on an association of nations."

American Press Comments

Wilson Peace Message Approved for Clearness and Fairness

Appended are extracts from editorials in leading newspapers of the peace message which President Wilson on Tuesday delivered to Congress.

New York Tribune

Mr. Wilson's address to Congress will live as one of the great documents in American history and one of the permanent contributions of America to world liberty. In a single speech he has transformed the whole character and broken with all the tradition of American policy. He has carried the United States back to Europe; he has established an American world policy and ideal of international policy throughout the civilized world.

New York Herald

Doubtless President Wilson had his address in process of preparation before he knew of the intention of Premier Lloyd George to address the trades unions of England. In whatever comes there shall be no resort to the devious methods of the star chamber treaty making upon which the Kaiser and his Prussians now are pinning their faith. The knell of secret diplomacy has been sounded by the nations that stand for democracy and liberty. That in itself raises hope that the end is in sight for many of the evils that have made possible Kaiserism as it stands today; that accomplished, a mighty step will be taken toward a world peace containing hope of permanency.

New York World

President Wilson's address to Congress is the most definite and comprehensive statement of peace terms yet made by any responsible head of any Government engaged in this war. Although in its main propositions it is so closely in accord with Lloyd George's speech Saturday to the British workmen as to indicate a complete understanding between Washington and London as to war aims and war objects, in certain respects the President has gone much further than the Prime Minister. Mr. Wilson has reduced the terms of peace to 14 distinct propositions, beginning with the abolition of secret diplomacy and ending with a general association of nations.

German militarists and the German people, and to reassure Russia of the support and sympathy of the democratic peoples. His statement of peace terms is a reiteration and clarification of those laid down in Lloyd George's address to the British labor conference. There is the invitation to the German people that peace negotiations may be had when they prove that they and not the militarists will be responsible. No shrewd stroke of diplomacy has been exhibited during the war than the President's adroitness in thus taking advantage of German division and compelling the German people to work out their salvation.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer

Characteristically generous, yet characteristically firm, the President again holds out the olive branch to the Central Powers. It is for them to say whether the fight shall continue to its inevitable conclusion or shall end at once in confession of error and promise of restitution. Peace is within the grasp of the people of Germany. This is the offer of nations opposed to war which entered the fight only when forced in self-defense to do so, but which, having entered, are ready "to devote their lives, their honor and everything they possess" for the sake of a lasting, honorable peace. There can be no mistaking the spirit or the deadly earnestness of the spokesman or of the hundreds of millions for whom he speaks.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Among the various points touched upon in the President's clear and comprehensive statement of peace aims before Congress yesterday three stand out above the rest. The first is his recognition of the sincerity and earnestness of the representatives of Russia at the Brest-Litovsk parleys. The second point is the demand for "open covenants of peace." Secret diplomacy has long been the bane of nations. No peace that rests on such a basis could endure, as history has amply testified. It is the third high point in the address, however, which is, on the whole, the most remarkable. Here the President distinctly holds out a hand to the German Government. He no longer makes the destruction of that Government, which he has so vigorously denounced, as essential to discussion.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

Our Chief Executive has stated before Congress and before the world the terms on which America is willing to consider peace. While this statement undoubtedly reflects the general view of our allies and reiterates the expressions of their leaders, there has been no such clear, complete and inspired utterance of the issues of this epochal struggle on either side of the ocean since the war began. The most important comment which can be made, therefore, is that every citizen who can read should study this document from its first to its last.

New York Times

All affirmations and discussion of principles relating to the freedom of the seas, the openness or the secrecy of diplomacy, the reduction of armaments, the League of Nations, and the self-determination of peoples may be put aside as of secondary moment until we have made sure the foundations of peace, which President Wilson rightly says must be unshakable, for otherwise "no part of the structure of international justice can stand." Of all the countless statements and restatements of war aims, there is one that stands forth supreme as the best, soundest, comprehensive and final. It is Mr. Wilson's declaration in his reply to the peace letter of the Pope that "the object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government." Until that deliverance is achieved there can be no peace, for peace would have no solid foundation.

New York Sun

President Wilson goes in some respects beyond Mr. Lloyd George—indeed, beyond anybody who has yet spoken with any semblance of responsible authority—in the definiteness and concrete quality of his specification of the peace terms now contemplated by the Allies.

We say the Allies, rather than the United States, for the President ties up in complete solidarity our cause and that of the European Powers which are fighting the Teutons. This he does in the name of America's security for the future. "We see very clearly," he says, "that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program." Again: "We feel ourselves to be the intimate partners of all the governments associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together to the end."

Comment in Congress

Some Surprise Expressed at Failure to Discuss Reparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While it is true that the Democrats as a body express the highest praise and admiration of the President's address, some of them are going so far as to call it the greatest state paper ever delivered anywhere or at any time. It is equally true that Republicans, both in the Senate and in the House, have shown a disinclination to express an opinion on the merits of this state document. Even those who are prepared to go to any length to support the Administration have expressed surprise that in view of the specific nature of the President's peace terms, nothing whatever was said about compensation and reparation for the vio-

lation of right and justice which the President promised and anchored the terms on which the United States would be willing to open peace negotiations.

In view of previous statements of the President regarding this matter of compensation, and especially in view of the direct assertion in the address of Dec. 4 regarding the justice of reparation for wrongs done, many regard the omission of reference to the subject in Tuesday's address as being of particular significance. Those who have referred to this omission expressed disappointment that a question of such tremendous importance to some of the Allies should be altogether omitted in a document otherwise so specific. This omission will, it is pointed out, be accepted and exploited in Germany as the express decision of the United States Government not to be party to any policy that would involve the payment of an indemnity by the Central Powers for the wrongs, they have perpetrated.

There is evidently much disagreement of opinion as to what the President exactly means by his reference to Alsace-Lorraine and the righting of a great injustice. It is not entirely clear, it is said, whether the President meant that the lost provinces would be given back to France without any conditions or whether their restoration would be contingent on a plebiscite of the inhabitants. It is hoped that in view of the attitude of France on this important point the President will not leave the question in doubt.

Commenting on the address, Senator Chamberlain said: "The message was timely, luminous, specific and clear; no one may now pretend to doubt what America's purposes are. In restating our terms, the President reached heights of moral grandeur in statesmanship loftier than any heights that have heretofore been reached. It is a message to the world. He who runs may read. It breathes a note of encouragement to all nations who love peace and justice."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona expressed his admiration in the following words: "I heartily agree with every word the President said in his message. It was clear, specific and elegant, and ably presented the cause for which the United States is at war. It is one of the best addresses that he has delivered. I cordially agree with the sentiments and views therein voiced."

In words somewhat to the same effect, Senator Swanson said: "It is one of the greatest state papers the President ever delivered. It states the reason why we are at war, and the purpose of the American Government, in language that cannot be mistaken. Our own people as well as the people of the world will understand the terms of peace."

Historical Review

Changes in Control of Countries Affected by the War

The following is a short review of some important questions involved in the President's program:

BELGIUM

The kingdom of Belgium originated in 1830 by the severance from the kingdom of the Netherlands of its southern provinces, the former Austrian Netherlands and the bishopric of Liège. The kingdom of the Netherlands had been set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, but, from the first, the arrangement had been unsatisfactory. Holland regarded the Belgian provinces very much in the light of annexed territory, and, finally, in 1830, the Belgians carried out a successful revolt against Dutch rule. Their independence was recognized by the five great powers, namely, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, who, two years later, at a council held in London, recognized Belgium as a separate kingdom and "a neutral state." All five powers formally guaranteed the neutrality of the country. In 1870-71, during the war between Prussia and France, the neutrality of Belgium was observed on both sides and it was not in any way violated until the German armies poured across the frontiers in the neighborhood of Liège in the early days of August, 1914. Belgium was overrun, practically to the present limits, by the end of October, 1914, and has remained in German occupation, enduring unspeakable hardships ever since.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

Alsace-Lorraine was governed as a part of the empire from about the Eighth Century onward. Alsace was transferred to and partly conquered by France between the years 1648 and 1697, while Lorraine was incorporated in France in 1766. The two provinces became pronouncedly French, and when the district was seized by the Prussians after the war of 1870-71, over 60,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers left their homes and settled in France or abroad rather than submit to becoming German citizens. Ever since that time, the Reichsland, as the Germans call it, has been in a state of sullen revolt against German rule, while the people have stoutly resisted

all the efforts of the authorities to Germanize their country, and have remained strongly French in their sympathies.

ITALIA IRREDENTA

The question of Italia Irredenta, or of the Italian lands still "unredeemed" from Austrian rule, has been a great political issue in Italy ever since the settlement with Austria, which followed the wars of liberation of 1866. By this settlement, Venetia was ceded to Italy, but almost immediately there commenced an agitation throughout the country for the redemption of Trent and Trieste, which are just as Italian as Venetia, from Austria. It was with this purpose as her main object that Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies in the May of 1915. On the basis of nationality, the right of Italy to these territories is not seriously questioned, and, although many extravagant claims have been made, from time to time, by the extreme sections of what may be called the Irredentist Party, responsible statesmen have confined their demands to the admittedly Italian lands.

POLAND

The Polish question in Europe dates from the year 1772, when the once great kingdom of Poland, torn by internal dissensions, suffered its first partition at the hands of Prussia, Austria and Russia. By this partition Russia took White Russia and all the part beyond the Dnieper. Prussia took the palatinates of Marienburg, Pomorska, Warmia, Kulm (except Danzig and Thorn) and a part of Great Poland. Austria had Red Russia or Galicia, with parts of Podolia and Little Poland. In 1793 the second partition took place. Prussia obtained the remainder of Great Poland and the Russian boundary was advanced to the center of Lithuania and Volhynia.

Two years later came the final partition. Austria received Cracow with the country between the Pilica, the Vistula and the Bug. Prussia had the capital, with the territory as far as the Nieman, and the rest went to Russia. Since then, certain readjustments have been made, notably by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, but all attempts on the part of the Poles to recover their former independence have been ruthlessly suppressed, whilst every effort has been made by all three powers to stamp out Polish nationality.

Comment in New York

Former Ambassadors to Central Powers Are Favorably Impressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's message to Congress stating the war aims of the United States was received in this city with favorable comment.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said: "I am particularly impressed with the excellence of the passage in the President's statement, which refers to Russia. The Germans have been pretending to stand for a peace without annexation, when they intended to make them, as was finally brought out in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. This statement should drive them back on a truce."

"The President's declaration is so clear and so definite that it should have a great effect in Germany. Aside from the question of its possible influence on liberal elements in the German nation, it will force a direct and concrete statement of purposes from the German Government."

"It is President Wilson's greatest utterance and the leading state paper of the war," declared Frederick C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria. "So clear is its every statement, that no right-minded person can fail to understand it fully. It is bound to create thought in Vienna, in Petrograd and in Constantinople, but the deepest and most earnest in Berlin."

Abram I. Elkus, former ambassador to Turkey, said, "I think it is a remarkable document, particularly in its analysis of the situation."

John Spargo, who resigned from the Socialist Party last spring, and who now is leader of the new National Party, said that the message was a "masterly presentation of the aims of the democratic peoples, nobly conceived and admirably expressed, following so soon after Mr. Lloyd George's statement, which it supplements. The address leaves our pacifists not a leg to stand upon, nor a peg on which to hang a criticism."

Message Sent World Wide

Prompt Promulgation of President's Peace Terms

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson's address to Congress was distributed to every news center in the civilized world through essentially the same publicity machinery which was utilized in sending broadcast the President's address at the opening of Congress, Dec. 4.

The Committee on Public Informa-

tion and the various governmental and commercial news agencies operating in North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and the Far East cooperated in publishing the address.

So well laid were plans for heralding the President's words around the world that one hour and 45 minutes after he began speaking, word was received at the press censor's office here that the entire address had been delivered to all news centers in South America.

Similar advices were received at intervals of a few minutes after this hour telling of the receipt of the address in other foreign capitals and news centers.

Open Discussion Plan

Bores Resolution in Accord With President's Peace Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In accordance with the first count in the President's peace program, namely, "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in the public view," Senator Borah of Idaho introduced a resolution today providing for open discussion of international relations and engagements in the Senate. The resolution was held over, but is likely to receive early consideration.

DRAFT EVADERS RECEIVE SENTENCE

Frederico Ricco and Archie Porro of Haverhill, and members of a society of "free-thinkers," were yesterday sentenced by Judge Morton in the Federal District Court to a year each in the Plymouth County jail for failure to register in accordance with the selective service regulation. Both pleaded guilty. Antonio Grassi, another member of the same organization, who was arrested on a similar charge, pleaded not guilty, and he will be tried before a jury. All three declared when arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes that they would rather serve 20 years in jail than fight for the United States.

Capt. Irving G. Hussey of the Haverhill Police Department told the commissioners that the officials are gradually breaking up the organization of "free-thinkers" whose members have appeared before exemption boards claiming exemption as aliens, later to boast openly of the good positions they had secured through American citizens being called to the colors.

For violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers and sailors, Warren F. Bartlett, Edward Kelley, Edward Moran, and John McCormack, all of Lowell, were each sentenced to Plymouth jail for a term of six months. On a similar charge, John Morris of Cambridge was sentenced to five months in the East Cambridge jail.

Begin Navigation Course

Twenty-three young men who had passed the examination went aboard the training ship Calvin Austin yesterday to commence a course in navigation fitting them for the United States Merchant Marine.

British-Canadian recruiting has taken a decided impetus this week, the result of drives being conducted in Haverhill, Worcester, and other places. Twenty-five recruits came from the former place, and 60 men from Worcester have signified their intentions of immediately enlisting in the Canadian or British armies.

Examinations of applicants for lieutenants' commissions in the army motor division are now being conducted at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, with Lieut. C. M. Tichener, chairman of the board.

State Guard May Be Used

In a telegram sent Secretary Baker Governor McCall has placed the entire personnel and equipment of the Massachusetts State Guard at the service of the federal Government, this action following the receipt of information that further examinations for enlistment in the United States Guard, intended for arsenals and federal property, have been discontinued by the War Department.

FIJIAN FINANCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—According to figures published in the Royal Gazette, the Fiji Government's total expenditure for the six months ended June 30, 1917, was £127,355, while the revenue totaled £161,648, an increase of £25,543.

GERMAN PRESS ON ALLIES' WAR AIMS

Newspapers Affirm That Conditions in Mr. Lloyd George's Speech Are Unacceptable

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Some of the German newspapers, in commenting on the war aims statement made by Mr. Lloyd George, last Saturday, recognize the moderation of the speech, but, with the exception of the Socialist Vorwärts, they declare unanimously that the conditions laid down by him cannot be accepted.

Frankfurter Zeitung

Only a defeated Germany could think of negotiating on the terms laid down by Lloyd George. It is a new war speech, and a way to terminate the war will only be open when the movement which has begun in England and other Entente countries is strong enough to replace Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Baron Sonnino by men who recognize the impossible nature of such speeches and draw consequences from such recognition. How far we are from that time it is hard to say.

Nachrichten of Dusseldorf

The main point of the speech is that Lloyd George binds Great Britain to fight to the last breath for Alsace-Lorraine. We do not believe, however, that the British people will fight to the last breath for this war aim. There is no Alsace-Lorraine question for us, and the speech cannot, therefore, aim at promoting peace with us. It was intended to throw suspicion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The sword alone can convince this enemy and make him ready for peace.

Cologne Gazette

If his war aims should be fulfilled, Germany would be driven back into her position in 1914, but without Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies and loaded with an immense war indemnity, faced with a dangerous Polish State on her frontier, and, moreover, delivered to the discretion of the Entente Allies for receiving goods. The peace offer of Lloyd George cannot be accepted.

Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

Even if David Lloyd George now, for obvious reasons, renounces the talk about all kinds of crushing aims with which he formerly was wont to make an impression on the masses of his own people and the Allies, and if those points in which Russia had the greatest interest have been erased from the general program of the Entente, there nevertheless has been virtually no change in England's own war aims. They are, as before, the result of the will for unrestricted world power. Mr. Lloyd George knows today, as when he made his first war speech, that the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as that of the other allies of Germany, must form the corner-stone in the building of a new peace. Nevertheless, he adheres to his imperialistic war aims, with their unmeasured demands, and only by a change in tone tries to give the impression that he takes into account the alteration of the military and political situation. It is characteristic of him and his allies.

Tages Zeitung

The Tages Zeitung holds that a peace assuring to the people of the German Empire a safe and free future can be attained only by victory over England.

Kreuz Zeitung

The Kreuz Zeitung asserts that Mr. Lloyd George's program can be carried through only after the complete defeat of Germany.

Taeigliche Rundschau

In the Taeigliche Rundschau, General Liebert says that the balance of the war is greatly in favor of Great Britain, which has firmly in hand not only the Cape-to-Cairo line of communication, but the more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf. These questions, the general writes, must be settled at the peace conference, and everything depends on the skill of the anti-British group whether it or Great Britain shall finally triumph.

Neues Wiener Tagblatt

Lloyd George recognizes the policy of self-determination and of the rights of peoples only where he believes this policy could be put into effect in favor of the Entente. He preaches economic war, and renounces only with the greatest precautions England's newly established militarism. Thus in the same breath he promises and refuses a lasting peace. Lloyd George's insincere

speech can give no one the impression that the present British Government seriously desires peace.

Neue Frie Presse

Lloyd George's peace terms are nothing else than the ruthless idea, clad in many words, that force shall decide, that the war shall continue until it has been established unquestionably who is the strongest. Lloyd George announces freedom for all peoples with the exception of those under his own yoke.

Reichspost

Lloyd George's manifesto deserves attention as the statement of a man possessed by lust of conquest. It is useless to humanity, which longs for peace.

Germany Uncompromising

Further Press Comment on Lloyd George Speech Shows No Change

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Further German press comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech is wholly intransigent, and that from Austria equally so. The peace discussion in Germany shows no signs of actually coming to a head and producing internal disruption.

The degree to which that discussion is sincere cannot be gauged, but it is at least obvious that rumors of General von Ludendorff's resignation constitute the weapon with which the annexationists are stampeding the nation, whose faith in the army command is still supreme, while the annexationist attack on Dr. von Kuhlmann enables him to pose as anti-annexationist and a champion of elements like the Majority Socialists, who are thus enabled, in turn, to maintain their hold on the people.

WOOD CUTTING SAID TO BE SAVING COAL

Coal saving results have been obtained from the so-called Cut-A-Cord movement, inaugurated Dec. 15 by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, according to William D. Clark, professor of forestry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose headquarters as head of the movement, are in the State House.

Professor Clark declared the movement has saved many persons living outside of cities from going without fuel, and relieved the railroads of coal carrying to towns. In response to appeals sent out to granges, schools and clubs, scores of wood-cutting bands are doing their bit.

Professor Clark says it is folly to bring coal hundreds of miles from the mines when wood is near by. Within a few miles of the State House there is an abundance of scrub-wood, which would supply many thousands of homes until the war is over, and would improve the woodlots, he says.



EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO

FOR WOMEN—It makes an ideal shampoo. It cleanses thoroughly, removes surplus oil and leaves the hair unusually soft, lustrous and easy to handle.

FOR MEN—It gives most excellent results. It is a valuable hair restorer and is used more frequently if desired with great satisfaction.



EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO for Children's Hair is especially recommended by the many mothers who are using it. Its mild yet thorough cleansing properties bring out the natural beauty of the hair with absolutely no harm to it.

"The only shampoo that does not leave my hair dry and brittle."

"At last a shampoo that keeps my white hair 'snow white'."

MONITOR readers from nearly every State write enthusiastic letters about it. There is no other shampoo on the market, we believe, that contains a combination of refined crude oil and pure coconut oil—no other shampoo gives a more abundant and cleansing lather. Many of our customers who bought one or two bottles as a trial are now buying it by the dozen and are using it for the entire family. It is highly recommended by some MONITOR readers for the bath.

Order one or more bottles today and give it a trial. ANY DEALER can get it for you by ordering a dozen or more at a time. \$4.00 per dozen, charges prepaid. Until your dealer can supply you, order direct from us. See for large bottles. Charges prepaid. See currency at our risk.

We will be most grateful to MONITOR readers who will assist us in securing dealers in every city.

The following dealers in the larger cities sell Every Week Shampoo:

BOSTON, Fiske's.

CHICAGO, Marshall Field & Co., Mandel Bros., Carson, Pirie, Scott's.

DETROIT, Fiske's & Kuhl.

LOS ANGELES, J. W. Robinson Co.

PORTLAND, ORE., Olds, Wortman & King.

And hundreds of dealers in smaller cities. Send all orders to:

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building, CHICAGO

TorreyBright & Capen Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS

We have a large and carefully selected stock of Oriental Rugs, including many unusual sizes.

Also a remarkably fine lot of Small Rugs and Hall and Stair Strips, single pieces or in pairs.

350 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

An Important Notice

At the request of the Boston Fuel Administrator and to aid as much as possible in the conservation of coal, we wish to announce that, beginning Wednesday, January 9, and continuing until the end of February, this store will

Open at 9 o'clock instead of 8:30

AND

Close at 5 o'clock instead of 5:30

T. D. Whitney Company

Everything in Linens

37-39 Temple Pl., 25 West St., Boston

IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE IS URGED

Camp Devens Men, Following Court-Martial Sentences for Disobedience, Told They Are Beyond Recruit Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Following the severe court-martial sentences for breach of discipline, officers have taken occasion to call the attention of the men to the fact that they have now passed the recruit stage, and should by this time recognize the duties of the soldier. Last night at roll call several officers emphasized this fact, including Col. J. S. Herron of the three hundred and fourth infantry regiment.

"This regiment is now about four months old," said Colonel Herron, "and its enlisted personnel has progressed fairly well in recruit drill, interior guard, and police duties. Its patriotism and fighting spirit are unquestionable, but its military training is hardly more than begun. Recent events have indicated that about 7 per cent of the command has not yet learned that vital quality of a soldier, discipline."

"There is no possible excuse for failure to obey orders and regulations," he said.

"We have the honor, and privilege, of being the three hundred and fourth infantry, which is destined to be a powerful weapon on which our nation will rely to strike blows for its honor and the safety of our families. The war is on, and the time for preparation is limited. For any member of this regiment to waste a minute, or trifling with any duties, is, in the opinion of the regimental commander, little less than criminal."

Dishonorable discharge and 15 years at hard labor at the United States disciplinary barracks at Ft. Jay, N. Y., is the sentence given Private Nathan Hyatt of Springfield, Mass., for breach of discipline in refusing to obey a lawful command from Lieut. Herbert N. Jacques. Hyatt was a member of the depot brigade and at various times he refused to do guard duty.

The sentence was approved by Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, as was that of Joseph A. Comeau of West Newfield, Me., found guilty of refusing to put a halter on a horse when so ordered by a corporal. He was sentenced to three months at hard labor with loss of one-third of his pay during that period. Similar sentences were approved for Andreville A. Delaire of Madison, Me., and William Androlat of Hartford, Conn., who left camp during the holidays without being given leave.

Fifty Negro recruits who have been training as the second separate company of the depot brigade have left for Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., where they will join a Negro regiment.

A mess sergeant of the depot brigade who sent home a small quantity of sugar is now under arrest and awaiting court-martial. A few mess sergeants were given permission to purchase a pound or two of sugar, but the practice is now to be stopped.

Vigilance Is Urged

Brig.-Gen. Johnston Tells of Citizens' Duty in War Time

"Men who attempt to evade the Selective Service Act, or who for no good reason refuse to enter military service in the present crisis in which our country is involved, are by no means the only slackers," says Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department today. "There are hundreds of ways in which a man may be a slacker and yet maintain a certain degree of public esteem. Take, for instance, the civilian watchman who goes to sleep at his post, allowing alien enemies to create mischief which may result in a general crippling of some branch of our military equipment. A train wreck may tie up the sailing schedule of some steamship in the overseas service, and supplies which are urgently needed may not be forthcoming at the crucial moment, again crippling the efficiency of military service."

"Every person, man or woman, should constantly maintain the utmost vigilance toward averting anything which may be detrimental to the United States or her allies, for eternal vigilance alone is the price of safety."

"It is only by maintaining this constant watchfulness that we can expect to attain the high efficiency which is so earnestly needed at all times, and though many posts may seem of little importance, it is the little things which count at a time like this, and all will work together toward a perfection of conditions necessary in winning the war."

Brigadier-General Johnston also commended an idea originated at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., whereby it is proposed that every soldier in the camps and cantonments purchase some good, readable book. The volume will have inscribed within it the name of the owner, but it will be known as a Company Library Book and loaned freely among the men of the organization. By this arrangement every company would have an assortment of some 250 books accessible to all its members.

Since each man would take care of his own book and carry it with him when entering upon overseas service there would be no additional transportation required as in the case of a bulk library. "I am heartily in favor of such a plan," said Brigadier-General Johnston, "a single volume would make little difference in a soldier's pack, while all the books together would make a collection of great value on the battlefields."

Ordinance Recruiting Ceases

Orders to stop examining applicants for the ordinance department of the

army and to return today to Washington, D. C., were received this morning by Capt. Hollon C. Spaulding and Lieut. G. S. De Merrill of the ordinance department, who have been receiving applications in the Reading Room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. No reasons were given for closing the office and directions to return to Washington. Capt. Spaulding said that, due to shortage of stationery and application blanks, his office was unable to examine more than 40 applicants. He said that the several hundred, who applied would probably be given an opportunity to apply through the department at Washington.

SAVANNAH CITIZENS PLAN FOR PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A special meeting of citizens, held at the invitation of Maj. W. W. Gordon, food administrator for Chatham County, recently made plans for the utilization of vacant lots in this city and of farm lands throughout the county which are not under cultivation, for the production of foodstuffs.

School children are thus to be given small gardens to cultivate and adults will be supplied with larger areas. A central agency is to be formed at which arrangements for plowing and harrowing will be made and where seed may be obtained.

A special incentive is to be presented for citizens who will grow corn, as one of the largest concerns of the community has offered to dry corn in its kilns, while two others have offered to reduce the corn to meal, thus making possible a home-made supply of corn meal out of which breads may be made to substitute for wheat breads.

At the same meeting a campaign for the raising of pigs was started, it being urged that many people of the suburban and rural districts could keep them on table waste.

OPPOSITION TO THE FEDERAL BOND ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Protests continue to be received by the Canadian Government against the federal order-in-council promulgated last month with regard to the issue of bonds, provincial and corporate, being subject to the approval of the finance minister.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, has wired to the acting premier, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, objecting on behalf of the Province to the order. Following this action, the Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer and the Hon. G. Bell, former provincial treasurer, left Regina for the capital for the purpose of discussing the matter with the federal authorities.

The telegram referred to states that the Province considers that the order is illegal and a violation of its rights, adding that the Government intended to act in accordance with this view. While the Government of Saskatchewan was willing to assist in all measures making for the conservation and utilization of the resources of the country for the purposes of the war it "must protest against the violation of its rights."

ARBITRARY WORK-DAY PLAN OPPOSED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Local option in the application of the basic eight-hour day in lumber camps and mills of the Western Pine Manufacturers Association was demanded by delegations of lumbermen from Oregon and Montana in attendance at a special meeting of the association in this city, says the Spokane Chronicle.

Representative lumbermen from the camps and mills of these two districts were in Spokane urging that the Pine Manufacturers Association rescind its action, taken at a recent meeting, establishing the eight-hour day, and that the matter of shortening the day be left to the various districts represented in the association and its individual members.

ATLANTA PLANS RAILWAY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a meeting of Atlanta terminal superintendents and trainmasters, recently, plans were perfected for the consolidation and unification of the terminal facilities of the city. These have been forwarded to Washington for the approval of the general director of railroads. A general statement was made that the terminal facilities will be put under one man's control.

DRY CAMPAIGN OPENS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—State Senator Richard Jones of Duluth, campaign manager for the Minneapolis Dry Federation, has opened state headquarters on the ground floor of the Metropolitan Life building, and announced that he will keep the campaign for statewide prohibition going there until Nov. 5, says The Minneapolis Journal. Walter J. Hoshal, a successful dry worker from Michigan, has been obtained to assist in the Minnesota headquarters.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The sophomores scored a victory over the freshmen of Radcliffe College in basketball, with a score of 29 to 9, in the Radcliffe gymnasium yesterday afternoon. Miss Rosemary Hogan '18 appeared in her own play, "Aw G'wan" at Barnard Hall last evening. The proceeds from the tickets will go to help support a French child. Howard Smith, artist and illustrator, addressed the Radcliffe Art Club Tuesday afternoon, accompanying his lecture with stereoscopic pictures.

SINKING OF THE STEAMSHIP APAPA

The Christian Science Monitor Receives Signed Depositions of Passengers—German Acts Called 'Cold-Blooded Murder'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following signed depositions by passengers on the ill-fated steamship Apapa, which was sunk on Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, while on a voyage from West Africa to Liverpool. It is clear from these statements that it was the firing of the second torpedo which was responsible for the loss of life.

"The depositions concur that the first torpedo had done its work, so far as the Apapa was concerned, and that the firing of the second torpedo was, as one of the passengers describes it, 'an inexcusable act on the part of the submarine commander,' or, as another terms it, 'nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder.'"

The depositions are as under:

"I was a passenger by the S.S. Apapa from West Africa to Liverpool. At 4:10 a. m. on Wednesday morning the Apapa was torpedoed. The electric light remained on. All passengers immediately proceeded to the boats allotted to them. There had been two boat drills and there was no panic or confusion. The steamer was sinking steadily on an even keel. The Captain gave the order to lower the boats. I was in Boat No. 3 on the starboard side. As we reached the water a second torpedo was fired. The charge of this second torpedo appeared to be a heavier one than that of the first, or a more vital part may have been struck. The effect was instantaneous, the ship fell over to starboard and sank by the stern. The sea was rough and the boats on the starboard side had not had time to leave the ship; one of them, No. 9, was destroyed by the explosion of the torpedo."

"The boat in which I was became entangled in the rigging, and a few of the passengers jumped into the water as the position appeared desperate; only one of these unfortunately was recovered. We had considerable difficulty in extricating the boat from the rigging, but eventually did so and were picked up by a drifter."

"The firing of the second torpedo before the boats had left the ship was the cause of the loss of life amongst the passengers and crew. It was an inexcusable act on the part of the submarine commander, as even though he had assumed that owing to the steadiness of the Apapa sinking on an even keel the first torpedo might have failed in its effect, the second torpedo was fired straight into the side of the ship when the boats had just reached the water, and no time was given them to get away from the ship. No other ship was in sight, no destroyer or naval craft were at hand, and there was no reason on the part of the submarine to get away or submerge at the moment. It was a piece of brutal and unnecessary callousness."

(Signed) "R. HARGROVE."

"I was a passenger on the S.S. Apapa from West Africa to Liverpool. At 4:10 a. m. on Wednesday, Nov. 28, the Apapa was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side about midships. I and the rest of the passengers were asleep in our cabins at the time. Every one at once went to their boat stations and all the boats were lowered, except Nos. 1, 2 and 4, 1 and 2 being empty and therefore not required, and 4 having struck on the side of the ship."

"I was in charge of Boat No. 5 on the starboard side, and no sooner had the boats reached the water than the enemy fired a second torpedo on the starboard side. It struck the ship slightly more aft, at the same time smashing one of the second-class boats on the starboard side which had just reached the water. I was not sure whether it was No. 9 or No. 11. To the best of my knowledge everybody in that boat was lost."

"I was still on the deck of the ship when the second torpedo struck her. She immediately took a heavy list to starboard and I practically walked from the deck into the boat."

"No. 7, the boat behind mine, got right away without loss, except one man who jumped overboard."

"No. 3, the boat in front of mine, got caught in the rigging as the ship heeled over, but managed to free herself. Four passengers (three men and one woman), thinking the mast was falling on the boat, jumped overboard, and one of the men was picked up afterward. Everybody else who had got into the boat, except these, was saved."

"The funnel fell on my own boat, which had been cut away from the davits in the stern, and, seeing the funnel coming, I told everybody to jump out of the boat. There were 12 passengers, including four ladies in my boat. Two of the male passengers and myself were the only ones saved, and I think, one of the crew."

"Of the boats on the port side, Nos. 6 and 8 got right away without casualties, and, I believe, Nos. 10 and 12, which were second-class boats, also got away without loss."

"When the second torpedo struck the ship it was then seen that it was quite impossible to lower No. 4, owing to a heavy list to starboard, and the chief officer ordered them to the bridge to jump for it. Only one of the 12 passengers was picked up, and the pursuer and another member of the crew were also saved, to my knowledge. I think everybody else who got into that boat was lost. There were three ladies in the boat and all were lost."

"The officers and crew of the ship did everything that was possible, and had the second torpedo not been fired, I do not think any lives would have been lost. As the ship was obviously sinking there was no need, as far as

she was concerned, for the second torpedo to be fired."

"The captain went down with the ship and was picked up after two hours in the water."

"I was 20 minutes in the water and was then picked up by No. 7 boat and, after two hours, we were all taken on board a drifter and reached land between 10 and 10:30 a. m."

"The U-boat gave no warning at all, and nobody on board saw anything of her. The statement that she fired on people in the boats is untrue. London, Dec. 5, 1917."

(Signed) "C. B. PURVIS."

"I boarded the boat S. S. Apapa, having No. 14 cabin, in 'C' deck on the port side."

"About 4:10 a. m. on Wednesday, Nov. 28, we were torpedoed on the starboard side. I was awakened and went to No. 6 boat, of which I was put in charge. I called the roll and found all present. She was safely lowered and as we touched the water the second torpedo was heard to strike the ship, also on the starboard side, after which, in a very few minutes, the ship heeled over and sank. No. 4 boat had not been released from the davits and its occupants were all thrown into the water. After three hours we were picked up by an Admiralty tug and taken into port, where we received every attention."

"I do not wish to appear superfluous, but I wish to say that the first torpedo was sufficient to have sunk the ship. The discharge of the second torpedo was nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder, for it prevented the saving of the lives of all on board, which might have been accomplished had the destruction of the ship been left to the first torpedo."

(Signed) "G. A. D. DAVIES."

London, Dec. 5, 1917.

LIBERTY CAMPAIGN CLUB ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSCATINE, Ia.—Muscatine has organized a Liberty Campaign Club, which will assume charge of all patriotic movements and war fund campaigns.

Any citizen in the county may apply for membership, but he must have the recommendation of a director of the city or county in which he resides. There are 28 directors, 11 for Muscatine and one from each township. Each town with a population of more than 1000 may have an additional representative on the board for each 1000 of population.

NAVY LEAGUE HEAD RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting here on Tuesday of the Navy League of the United States the resignation of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president more than 10 years, was accepted and a resolution was adopted electing Colonel Thompson honorary president.

GAIN IS PREDICTED FOR PROHIBITION

Liquor Dealers' Contributions to Republican and Democratic Funds in Springfield, Mass., Expected to Aid Dry Canvass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Support for candidates for the Massachusetts Legislature pledged to vote for prohibition is predicted as a result of the disclosure that the liquor dealers of this city practically financed the Republican and Democratic campaigns for the last municipal election. It is generally agreed that the dealers will not hesitate to make similar contributions for the state campaign next fall in the event that the Legislature fails to approve the federal prohibition amendment in the present session.

Contributions by the liquor dealers to municipal campaigns in Springfield have been an annual event, according to Edwin W. Gantt, executive secretary of the Citizens League of Springfield. Mr. Gantt laughed at the statement by Republican and Democratic leaders that although their campaign funds came from the liquor dealers they were strictly neutral on the license question.

"The fact that both political parties are 'practically supported by money from the sale of intoxicating liquor' is no news to the prohibition forces," said Mr. Gantt. "The most surprising thing however is this: How can thousands of respectable Republicans and Democrats stand for such an alliance? We all agree that this is the best of cities, but some day we will wake up and find that Springfield is not a 'spotless town' after all. While we are justified in boasting of our schools, churches, streets, parks and municipal buildings, no literature is sent out boasting of our breweries and saloons."

"Another amusing statement by each of the party chairmen is that his particular committee was divided on the license question before the election, and that several are total abstainers. These men are wise enough to know that total abstinence is the best policy for them, or they would not be the leaders they are today."

"The city election is past and the people of Springfield have decided by a large majority in favor of license. However, we believe that hundreds of men who voted 'yes' because they honestly thought license was the best policy, are in favor of national prohibition and will help us make Massachusetts one of the 36 states to ratify the national prohibition amendment."

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF ORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the department of mines, the production of

ores from Canadian metals during the year 1917 was as follows: Gold, 17,000,000 ounces, silver, 23,500,000 ounces, copper, 113,000,000 pounds, nickel, 84,500,000 pounds, lead, 56,000,000 pounds and zinc, 31,000,000 pounds. The production of the more precious metals was less than in the year 1916. The production of pig iron was about 1,186,000 short tons and steel ingots and direct steel castings, 1,735,000 short tons. The production of coal was about 14,100,000 short tons. Higher prices during 1917 considerably increased the value of these products, the amount being estimated to have been not less than \$200,000,000, as compared with \$177,301,534 in 1916.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CAMPS COMMENDED

Hostess Houses and Activities in Other Directions Appreciated by the Department Chairman

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-three Y. W. C. A. hostess houses for visiting mothers, wives, and friends of soldiers have already been opened in our army camps, and 22 more are under construction. That these houses are doing what the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities hoped when the Young Women's Christian Association was requested to build and conduct these bits of home within the camp, is attested by the following letter from Raymond B. Fosdick to Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the National Young Women's Christian Association War Work Council, which has this work in charge. Mr. Fosdick says:

"My dear Mrs. Cushman: 'I want to take this opportunity to tell you how vital we regard the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, in its relation to the program of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The 'Hostess House' plan, which your organization introduced, has become an essential factor in the life of all our training camps, and your positive work with young girls in the neighborhood of our training centers has contributed materially to the really creditable conditions which now exist. I have no hesitation in saying that the work of the War Department, in its attempt to rationalize the environment of our army camps, would suffer considerably if it were not for the splendid efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association. The spirit of your organization has been so generous and unselfish from the start that it has been a genuine pleasure to cooperate with you in carrying through our mutual program."

"Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance to you. Cordially yours, (Signed) 'RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, "Chairman."

UNION FREIGHT OFFICES SOUGHT

Shippers Urge Establishment of Joint Agencies in Cities Where Railroads Have Abolished Headquarters

Establishment of union or representative railroad freight offices in all large cities of the United States is proposed in place of the individual offices of the various railroads which were abolished Jan. 1 as being unnecessary during the present emergency. Members of the National Industrial Traffic League are to consider the question at a meeting in Chicago, on Thursday, while the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to discuss the situation at its meeting Tuesday afternoon. Shippers of the entire nation and particularly New England recommend the plan.

The various freight offices have been recognized as a great advantage to merchants by all interested parties. These offices have enabled the merchants and shippers to take up with agents of the railroads the questions of diverting shipments, locating cargo astray, signing of bills of lading, quotations of through rates and acceptance of indemnity bonds where necessary to stop shipments in transit.

William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, talking over the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "Railroads of New England do not participate in the joint ocean and rail rates to the southeastern territory of the United States, that is, south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of the Mississippi. Local agents of New England lines are not furnished with tariffs of southern water lines, and as to ocean and rail shipments to that territory, they never have been allowed to quote rates, but refer shippers to agents of the southern lines."

"The closing of southern lines' offices will be particularly unfortunate and it is hoped that some arrangement can and will be made whereby an agent of each line, whose office has been closed, will be maintained at some central office, with whom shippers can take up questions not handled by New England lines."

Mr. Chandler points out that the value to the shipping public of such an arrangement would be so much greater than the small cost to each line, that the action on the part of the railroads would be fully justified. Mr. Chandler left Boston Tuesday afternoon for Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League.

185 Jordan Marsh Company 1918

Our 67th Birthday Sale
Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Thursday
Birthday Sale Prices offered during this famous
January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, worth 25.00, 25.00
Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns, worth 45.00 to 50.00, 35.00
Women's Satin Evening Dresses, worth 35.00, 25.00
Women's Gown Suits, broadcloth, silvertone and men's wear suitings, worth 30.00, 25.00
Women's Fur-Trimmed Cloaks, worth 25.00, 20.00
Women's Gabardine Storm Coats, worth 21.50, 16.50
Women's Model Coats, worth 60.00 to 65.00, 45.00
Women's Serge Coats, 18 to 27, shades, worth 3.00, 1.95
Women's Taffeta, Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists, in suit, 3.95
Women's Georgette Waists, in suit, shades, worth 7.95, 6.95 and 9.75, 5.95
Women's Reason Blanket Bath Robes, worth 7.50, 5.00
Women's Figured Crepe Kimonos, worth 2.00, 1.50
Women's Figured Silk Dressing Scaques, worth 3.00, 1.50
Women's Crepe de Chine Negligees, worth 7.50 and 8.50, 5.00
Women's Fancy Silk Negligees, worth 35.00 to 45.00, 24.75
Women's Embroidered Albatross Kimonos, worth 6.50, 4.95
Women's Union Suits, worth 6.00 to 8.00, 3.95
Women's Union Suits, second, worth 1.00 to 1.25,80
Women's Glove Silk Envelopes, worth 4.00 to 4.50, 2.95
Women's Swiss Vests, worth 1.00 to 1.25,80
Women's 16-Button White Silk Gowns, worth 3.00, 1.50
Women's 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, worth 1.25,75
Women's 3-Clasp Kid Gloves, worth 1.25,75
Chamoisette Gowns, worth 1.25,80
Women's 24 to 30 inches, worth 2.50, 1.50
Oriental Lace Flounces, 24 to 30 inches, worth 1.50 to 2.50,80
Silver, Gold and Ivory Laces, 24 to 30 inches, worth 2.50, 1.50
Vest, 24 to 30 inches, worth 1.19,75
To 3.00 doz. yards,65
Shadow Lace Allover, imported, 34 inches, worth 2.00, 1.35
Net Lace Flounces, 12 to 27 inches, worth 1.25 to 2.00,80
Tulle, colored, spangle and beads, 27 to 30 inches, worth 1.50, 1.00
Rebels, black and colored spangle, worth 50.00, each, 27.00

Misses' Gunburl and Broadcloth Suits, worth 25.00, 18.50
Misses' Silvertone and Mannish Tailored Suits, worth 35.00, 23.75
Misses' Ripple Sack Suits, broadcloth, silvertone and men's wear suitings, worth 30.00, 22.50
Girls' Varsity Cap and Scarf Sets, worth 2.00, 1.25
Misses' New Hats, between-season styles, worth 5.00, 3.50
Girls' Velvet Hats, worth 5.00 to 10.00, 3.50 and 1.85
Misses' Trimmed Underwaists, worth 65c, 45c
Misses' First Corsets, worth 1.00, 65c
Misses' Arons Corsets, worth 2.50, 1.95
Children's White and Colored Corsets, in various styles, sizes 1 to 6, worth 7.50, 5.00
Babies' Coats, hand embroidered and silk lined, worth 7.50, 5.00
Infants' Long Coats, lined and interlined, worth 5.00, 2.85
Infants' Silk Caps, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed, worth 5.00, 2.45
Gingham Campers, smocked, worth 1.00, 80c
Infants' Fancy Long and Short Dresses, worth 2.00 to 2.50, 1.35
Boys' Wash Suits, Oliver Twist style, worth 1.50, 1.35
Bloomer Dresses, fine gingham, worth 2.50, 1.85
Infants' New Smocked Dresses, worth 4.00, 3.00
Little Girls' Serge Dresses, balance of stock, worth 15.00, 8.50 and 9.75
Pattern Table Cloths, 22 yds., worth 3.75, 3.00
Pattern Table Cloths, 24 yds., worth 4.00, 3.50
70-Inch Bleached Table Damask, worth 1.25,90
Heavy Huck Towels, worth 50c, 50c
Turkish Bath Towels, worth 1.00, 75c
Linen Napkins, worth 7.50, 6.00
Washed Crabs, worth 15c, 15c
Glass Linen, worth 35c, 27c
1 Flat Cloth, 90-inch, worth 105.00, 125.00
1 Flat Scarf, 20x74, worth 70.00, 50.00
1 Flat Square Cloth, worth 50.00, 30.00
1 Madras Set, 25 pieces, worth 31.50, 23.50
36-Inch Broadcase and Stripe Sateen, worth 1.00,75
36-Inch Plain Sateen, worth 45c, 35c
36-Inch Percale, all colors, worth 25c, 21c

Fancy Dress Silks, yard wide, worth 2.00 to 3.00, 1.25
New Foulards, 36 and 40-inch, worth 2.50, 1.85
Printed Velvets, worth 1.00, 80c
Imported Novelty Silks, worth 5.00 to 10.00, 3.50
Imported White Novelty Velvets, worth 2.50, 1.40
Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50, 1.10
Black Satin Duchess, yard wide, worth 1.50 and 1.85, 1.15
Women's Novelty Lace Boas, worth 9.00 to 10.00, 7.75
Women's Tan Storm Blucher Boots, worth 9.00, 7.50
Stamped Linen Huck Towels, worth 65c, 50c
Stamped Children's Dresses, worth 1.25, 80c
Stamped White Linen Scarfs, 18x45, worth 1.00, 75c
Oblong Tapestry and Velours Sofa Pillows, worth 2.85, 1.80
Silk Floor Pillows, 22 in. square, worth 85c, 65c
Silk Floor Pillows, 18 in. round, worth 1.25, 80c
Fancy Ribbons, 8-inch, worth 1.00, 80c
Broadcase Ribbons, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2-inch, worth 90c to 60c, 35c
Double-Face 8-1/2 in. Ribbon, 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 inch, worth 25c to 35c, 10c
Imported Velours Ribbons, 5 1/2-inch, worth 8.00 to 10.00, 4.95
Fancy Ribbons, 8-inch, worth 1.00, 80c
Men's English Undershirts, worth 60.00, 50.00
Men's Raccoon Coats, worth 200.00, 150.00
Men's Fur-Lined Coats, worth 85.00, 60.00
Limoisette Robes, worth 22.50, 13.75
Imported Steamer Rugs, worth 10.00, 8.50
Bleached Cotton Sheets, 81x90, worth 1.25, 80c
Fancy Ribbons, 8-inch, worth 1.00, 80c
Bleached Cotton Sheets, 61x90, worth 1.20, 80c
10-4 Bleached Sheetings, worth 65c, 50c
10-4 Bleached Sheetings, worth 25c, 20c
36-In. Flannel, worth 30c, 25c
Plain White Velour Carpets (color lengths), worth 3.00 to 5.00 per yd., 2.25
Figured Wilton Velvet Carpets, worth 1.75 per yd., 1.50
Auto Button Vests, worth 1.75, 80c

Round and Square Drape Vests, worth 1.50 to 1.75,80
Hessman Mesh Vests, worth 37.50, 15c
Men's Teardrop Pajamas, worth 2.00, 1.50
Men's Donet Night Shirts, worth 1.50, 95c
Negligees, silk cuffs, worth 1.25
and 1.50, 1.15
Negligee Sets, soft and stiff cuffs, worth 4.50, 2.85

CHAIRMAN EXPECTS SUFFRAGE VICTORY

Representative Raker, Leader of House Committee, Says Every Indication Points to Passage of the Resolution Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Raker of California, chairman of the new House committee on woman suffrage, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that every indication points to the passage of the woman suffrage resolution in the House tomorrow. He declares that owing to the sudden change of attitude with regard to suffrage among members of the southern delegations in the House recently that the passage of the resolution is deemed certain.

The measure will be debated for four hours on Thursday, and will come to a final vote at 5 o'clock.

It was reported on Tuesday at a conference of suffrage supporters in the House that the opposition of the "solid South" to the amendment is crumbling. The main strength of resistance to the cause of woman suffrage has lodged among the southern House delegation recently. Various southern members have issued statements to the effect that it would be unwise for southern members to oppose the amendment. The reason for this change of policy, it appears, is the desire of southern members to retain the majority of the various committee chairmanships in the House, and the apparent realization that the failure of the southern delegations to support the amendment may have a fatal result for southern political plans in Congress.

Reports from all quarters indicate the rapidly changing sentiment of the House in favor of the amendment. Leaders in the movement for suffrage have been encouraged recently to believe that when the vote is taken on Thursday there will have been such a change of feeling as to insure the adoption of the amendment.

Whether the suffrage amendment carries or does not carry, the next Republican platform will include a plank in favor of national woman suffrage, according to party leaders who are counting the votes in the states. They assert that in states such as New York, Illinois, and Michigan, counting the votes of the women, the Republican Party cannot hope to win here without the woman suffrage support.

The New York election, it is realized, has done much to change the opinion of some members of Congress, and there have been a number of conversions to the suffrage faith. It is thought that Illinois and New York will be practically solid for the amendment. There may be two exceptions in New York. It is declared a majority in Pennsylvania is for the amendment. Western states, such as Nevada, Colorado and Kansas will vote for suffrage. In Iowa all but one representative will vote for suffrage. In Missouri the suffrage cause will get all but two votes. Washington and Wyoming will vote in the affirmative, as will also California and Oregon.

Indiana is looked upon as a pivotal State. But there are not more than two of the representatives who will vote against the amendment, and one of these said yesterday: "I want to vote for the amendment, and I don't know but what I shall."

New England states will, it is thought likely, show a divided vote, for the sentiment is not yet crystallized.

Petition Not Approved

Oklahoma Governor Refuses to Indorse Suffrage Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gov. R. L. Williams refused to sign a petition to Congress asking for submission of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, declaring that he believed that the matter of fixing franchise qualifications should be settled individually by each State. The petition was presented to the Governor by a delegation of women headed by Mrs. Kate Stafford of this city, who recently served a term in Washington jail for picketing. The Governor a year ago approved a joint resolution proposing a woman's suffrage amendment to the Oklahoma constitution. This will be voted on at the next general election.

TRUANCY PROBLEM ONE FOR EDUCATORS

In a special report filed with the Legislature today, the Massachusetts State Board of Charity recommends that the educational authorities be given full responsibility with regard to the problem of truancy and school offenders. Repeal of existing law requiring counties to maintain institutions for the care, custody and education of truant is advocated as a step in this direction. State control of all juvenile offenders, in the interest of the public welfare, is proposed, as well as unification under one central state authority of the training, instruction and reformatory treatment of children other than truant in industrial or training schools. The board deems it expedient now for the State to acquire the land and buildings of the Suffolk School for Boys.

LABOR ON HIGHWAYS FOR DRUNKENNESS

Judges of inferior courts would be permitted to sentence any male person convicted of drunkenness to hard labor on country roads, under regulations of county commissioners, by the provisions of a bill filed in the

Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday by Representative Hartshorn of Gardner. The county commissioners also would be authorized to pay dependents of such person a sum of \$7 a week.

In contrast to this measure, which seeks to check drunkenness, is one filed in the Senate by Senator Gifford of Barnstable. The Gifford bill would require cities and towns to turn over to the State Treasurer one-half of their receipts from licenses granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The present law requires only one-fourth of the municipal liquor receipts to be paid to the State.

It is pointed out that enactment of the Gifford bill would be further recognition of the liquor traffic, which already is declared to be having a harmful effect in industries, especially in those engaged in war orders. High wages paid in these plants, giving the workmen an unusual amount of pocket money, are said to result in greater patronage to the saloons, even, in some instances, keeping workers away from their employment for days at a time.

DEGREE PRIVILEGE INQUIRY IS ADVISED

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Criticizes Growing Increase in Recent Years

Educators have observed with growing concern during recent years the increase in the number of educational institutions in Massachusetts authorized to confer degrees on their pupils, and they approve efforts to be made in the Legislature this winter to prescribe standards for schools accorded the degree-granting privilege. A related problem to be considered is the number of institutions which obtain charters of incorporation but which never open their doors.

Criticism of these factors is voiced by Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, who does not hesitate to state that the maintenance of high standards of education in the Commonwealth requires an immediate inquiry into this subject. As head of the State Board of Education, Dr. Smith is required by statute to investigate and report to the Legislature concerning each institution seeking powers of conferring degrees. In transmitting on Tuesday the petitions of several institutions for these powers, Dr. Smith stated:

"The board would call attention to two tendencies in Massachusetts educational practice, (a) an increase in the number of institutions obtaining, or seeking to obtain, the degree-granting power, and (b) a tendency to multiply the number of degrees indicating attainment in special fields of knowledge.

"In view of these tendencies, the absence of standards in the statutes, and the general interest throughout the country in determining acceptable standards for colleges and professional schools, the board is of the opinion that before extending the degree-granting power to additional institutions, the General Court may well consider some modification of the prevailing practice and policy.

"The board believes that this matter is of sufficient importance to warrant an immediate investigation by the Legislature. Such an investigation should provide for securing the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Education as well as that of the State Board of Education."

PRESIDENT IS URGED TO HELP SUFFRAGE

President Wilson and the Congress of the United States are urged to do all in their power to submit to the states the suffrage amendment to the Constitution which is to be voted upon Thursday, in resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the meeting held in Faneuil Hall Tuesday night by members of the National Women's Party. The resolution was presented by the Rev. George Grover Mills of Boston. It was wired to President Wilson.

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Brookline, president at the meeting, Mrs. Morey, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Mabel Vernon and J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey were the speakers of the evening. Miss Vernon is from Delaware and is secretary of the National Women's Party. All of the speakers spoke of their full confidence that their hour of success was at hand.

CONCERT POSTPONED

The concert announced to be given under the auspices of the Dorchester School Center, at the high school in Codman Square, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 11, with Heinrich Gebhard, the pianist, taking part, has been postponed to the first Friday evening after school sessions are resumed.

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Pretty Buckles at \$1.25 to \$4

Rhinestone and cut steel Buckles in an immense variety of styles at \$1.25 to \$4.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

FARMERS DISCUSS THE MILK SITUATION

Price Fixed by the New England Regional Commission Meets Approval of Majority at Board of Agriculture Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—A majority of the farmers who attended the dairy-men's day in the winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture in the city today, expressed themselves as satisfied with the recent decision of the New England regional milk commission in fixing the producing price at 8½ cents a quart. A few producers in the northwestern part of the State said the commission should maintain the same price for the second quarter of the year, especially as the farm labor situation for the coming summer shows no signs of a satisfactory adjustment.

Those farmers who participated in the discussion which followed the two addresses at the morning session, declared their intention of keeping a more accurate record of their herds in view of the testimony at the recent milk hearings in Boston, that the most successful dairies were those which were conducted with the highest degree of efficiency.

It is anticipated that despite the partial failure of the corn crop in New England last year there will be an increased acreage of both field and ensilage corn during the coming season, while many of the farmers will plant corn this year for the first time.

New England farmers considered themselves fortunate in obtaining an 8½ cent rate when they heard Dr. H. A. Harding, of the University of Illinois, express the opinion that the testimony before the Chicago regional milk commission during the past few weeks has shown the possibility of a rate in Chicago of 1 to 2 cents below the Boston distributing rate, and perhaps 3 cents below the award of the New York commission.

Dr. Harding, while disclaiming any knowledge as to what the Chicago rate might be, pointed out that that city was in the center of the largest milk producing section in the United States, and that the dairies within 100 miles of the city produced nearly ten times more than the city consumption. On the other hand the New York and Boston milk districts, he said, were scarcely sufficient to meet the demands.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the cost of milk production and the methods adopted by his organization in ascertaining that the average price of milk at the barn door on a well-conducted farm in New England was 6.19 cents on Dec. 15, 1917.

Milk inspectors and beekeepers held meetings during the day.

BOSTON & MAINE TO CUT OFF MANY TRAINS

Passenger service on the Boston & Maine Railroad, except on suburban runs during rush hours, will be much reduced under a new schedule to be put into effect on Jan. 20, according to an announcement from the office of the company. The reason given is that coal may be saved and power and men released for the handling of war traffic.

Of the weekday trains, 49 will be discontinued; 16 "Saturday only" trains will be dropped; 14 trains will be partially affected; and 3 new trains will be added. Of the Sunday trains, 29 will be taken off; four will be partially discontinued; 3 will have their schedules changed, and 2 new trains will be added.

The statement issued by the company says that the greater part of the changes are on remote branches where business has been extremely light. "Except the 'Saturday only' trains," it says, "and such cases as are affected by the removal of through service, commuting travel in and out of Boston remains as present."

The New Haven has already put into effect a big reduction in service.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN TO SPEAK ON PROHIBITION

William J. Bryan will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting in the interest of ratification of the prohibition amendment, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts.

At the invitation of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the state league, national officers will meet superintendents of the New England branches

earlier in the day regarding plans for securing ratification. Some of the officers of the national organization expected to attend are: Dr. Perley A. Baker, general superintendent; Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national legislative superintendent; Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney of the league, who argued the validity of the Webb-Kenyon Law before the Supreme Court of the United States; and Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the publishing interests of the league.

FOOD OFFICIALS MEET AT CAPITAL

All States Represented at Opening of Two Days' Conference in Washington—Addresses by Mr. Hoover and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal food administrators from 38 states and from the District of Columbia and Hawaii and representatives from all the other states were in Washington on Tuesday for the initial session of a two days' conference. Seventy-six delegates were at the meeting. They were addressed by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator; by the Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and by several of Mr. Hoover's assistants.

The administrators came to Washington every few months for conferences with members of the Food Administration, in order that closer touch between the states may be established and to give each of them a clear understanding of the problems and conditions that must be met in all parts of the country. Specific phases of the food situation were freely discussed, emphasis being given to meats, wheat and conservation measures.

J. F. Child, Federal Food Administrator for Hawaii, spent 12 days aboard ship and on trains in order that he might gain the benefit of discussions at the first conference which has brought practically all of the units together.

The administrators were entertained at luncheon in the Food Administration Building, and attended an informal dinner at the New Willard Hotel on Tuesday night. Both the luncheon and dinner were in strict accordance with food conservation rules.

ATLANTA NOW HAS A COAL CARD SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—On the assumption that it is improbable that Atlanta will receive at any time this winter a full supply for her normal needs, Henry B. Kennedy, local fuel administrator, has arranged to open a priority bureau at which persons wishing to buy coal will receive cards entitling them to priority deliveries from the yards in the city, provided their actual need is such as to justify the issuance of the card.

COAL SITUATION IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the serious scarcity of coal in this city the Assistant Fuel Commissioner, Mr. Harris, has announced that he will take action against persons hoarding coal in greater quantity than a two months' supply. He has notified all coal dealers to report to him all instances where, upon deliveries being made, it is found that there is already sufficient coal on hand for two months. In such cases prosecution will at once be commenced and all coal in excess of a two months' supply will be removed from the bins.

BANKERS TO DINE

Senator James A. Watson of Indiana, Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, and Harvey Green of West Chester, Pa., are to be the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bankers Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, this evening.

SHERIFF'S HOUSE ISSUE DISCUSSED

Attorneys Looking Into the Situation Say They Find No Law Requiring a County to Erect a Residence for This Official

Certain attorneys interested in the proposal of the Boston City Council to build a new home for the sheriff of Suffolk County and borrow \$17,500 for that purpose, say that they have found no law in Massachusetts Revised Laws requiring a county to erect a residence for the sheriff.

The law implies, it is said, that residence or quarters be afforded the county jailer, as it stipulates that he shall keep in custody persons committed to his care. Through long-time custom, the jailer either lives in a part of the jail or in a building adjoining the prison. But the attorneys say they find no specific statute requiring the county to build a residence for the sheriff.

Other protests were lodged against the proposition to borrow \$17,500 for a new residence for the sheriff and \$132,500 for the erection of a hospital for the Charles Street jail. The Boston Finance Commission has the matter in hand and, it is believed, will communicate with Mayor Curley asking him not to sign the measure should the council pass the order on its second reading. It is held by men studying the situation that as build-pseudoid eq; jo juncatd pue Suj structures would all come under Mayor Peters' administration. He should be allowed to pass upon the order. The Mayor has the power to veto the proposition should the council pass the order on its next reading.

It was said that perhaps some of the councilmen would vote differently when they learn the proposition is not obligatory. The financial feature will, it is expected, be pressed most vigorously by the Finance Commission. The Massachusetts General Hospital being an adjoining institution, it is held that the hospital plan can well wait until after the war's demands on the finances of city and taxpayer cease. The present home for the sheriff is held to be entirely adequate.

It is said that \$17,500 will not be sufficient money to erect the sort of structure outlined for the sheriff's house. It is pointed out that the inclosure at the jail contains ample space for the proposed hospital without utilizing the sheriff's house, and that the \$17,500 and more which, it is declared the sheriff's house will cost, can be saved by adopting some other plan than that proposed. It is declared that furnishings are not included in the \$150,000 proposed outlay and that they would bring the cost up possibly by \$50,000 more.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE AND PRIVY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—A bill was presented in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday afternoon, having for its purpose the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council of England in all provincial civil cases. The object of the bill is to make the Supreme Court of Canada the tribunal of last appeal for all cases heard in the province of Quebec. The motion was introduced by J. N. Francoeur, whose name came prominently before the public, recently, as the author of the motion in the Quebec House on the subject of that province withdrawing from the confederation.

INCOME TAX LAW OFFICES ARE OPENED

Massachusetts people to the number of nearly 350,000 are estimated to come within the scope of the new federal income tax law, returns for which must be made on or before March 1, 1918, and today 12 division headquarters were established in all parts of the State by the United States Internal Revenue Office, to aid citizens. About

ELEVATED ALREADY HAS CUT SERVICE

Inability to Get Men for Car Crews Is Said to Be Reason for Abolishing Many of the Rush-Hour Trips

Because it is reported the company is unable to get men for car crews to replace those who have entered the United States Army or Navy a reduction of street-car service, which Boston car-riders thought had been abandoned, has already gone into effect to considerable extent. According to Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the Boston Elevated, the company has cut out many of its rush-hour trips.

Mr. Dana said the company has advertised for men, but cannot obtain them, and asked the public to be patient. The loss of trips is not the company's own doing, he said; it is anxious to hire men.

To this Daniel T. O'Connell, chairman of the district committee of the Dorchester Board of Trade, who has been active in the efforts of that organization to improve the inadequate street car service of that section of Boston, said that the so-called shortage of labor is merely an excuse given by the company for the reduction in service.

The Boston Elevated, like some other concerns, he said, is declining to employ men of the draft age. There are four classes in the draft, he said; the fourth class is made up of married men with dependent children, and in the third class are men with dependent parents and brothers and sisters; that experience has shown these men are not likely to be selected for some time, if at all, and consequently the company could well afford to employ them. He thought that these men could be counted on for a year's work, at least. They would quickly relieve any shortage that exists, he said.

PALESTINE FUND GROWING RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than one-fourth of the first \$1,000,000 of the Palestine Restoration Fund has been subscribed, and while the organization for raising the fund was still in process of formation, according to an announcement by Dr. Stephen S. Wise. "We have made a splendid start," said Dr. Wise. "In many cities we find that individuals are anticipating the formation of our organization and volunteering their assistance. We expect soon to have our campaign thoroughly mobilized, with local subcommittees covering every city."

"We are receiving messages of God-speed for the fund from all parts of the world. In every country the word seems to have spread that America will make the first contribution toward restoring Palestine. From every country Jews are looking to their brethren in America with hope and prayers. The success of our preliminary campaign will have a moral effect all over the world. It will consolidate Jewish effort for the permanent fund which will eventually be necessary to establish the new Jewish state on a firm foundation."



Send for Swift's "Premium" Calendar—1918

Four great patriotic paintings by four great American artists.

A. W. Eckhardt: "Wigwag Signals" Haskell Coffin: "The Girl I Love Behind Me"
Sydney H. Rosenberg: "Somewhere at Sunrise" Howard Chandler Christy: "When Tommy Comes Marching Home"

Have These Beautiful Pictures in Your Home

SEE Mr. Christy's painting of the time our Marines shall march victoriously up our streets again. Catch the patriotism of the charming girl in Mr. Eckhardt's picture as she waves to the aviators above her. Have the great sailor painting by Mr. Rosenberg. See the beautiful leave-taking of Haskell Coffin's soldier, and sweetheart.

This is the finest calendar of all the famous Swift series, for in these splendid paintings the strong national feeling of the hour has inspired four of our country's greatest artists.

Paintings beautifully reproduced in colors

On the back of each picture are dozens of facts you want to know—how to recognize a lieutenant when you see one, a captain, a major, an ensign, a boat-

How to get this calendar

This beautiful calendar for 1918 will be sent to any address in the U. S. for 10c, in coin or stamps.
or—Trade-mark and set of 5 Swift's "Premium" Oldsmarquette cartons.
or—4 labels from Swift's "Premium" Blood Bacon cartons.
or—4 covers from Brookfield Sausage cartons.
or—4 Marine Elliott Soap wrappers.
or—10 Wool Soap wrappers.
(If you live in Canada send 15c extra to pay duty.) Address Swift & Co., 6150 Packers Ave., Chicago.

Swift's "Premium" Ham and Bacon are specially cured—delicious in flavor Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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The Values Are Most Extraordinary

NEW SPRING FROCKS of Taffeta, Crepe Georgette, Crepe de Chine, handsomely beaded and embroidered; in the new shades.

Specially Priced.

18.50 22.50
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NEW SPRING FROCKS of Crepe Georgette or Satin, featured in the new shades for Spring. The ornamentations consist of hand embroidery in self or contrasting colors; colored crystal or wooden beads and bugle trimming.

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28.50 35.00
50.00

Spring Frocks of Beaded Georgette and Satin, \$45.00

LEAGUE FOR PEACE SEES INDORSEMENT

Points to Words of President Wilson as an Affirmation of Its Aims—Colonel Roosevelt Regarded Also as Approving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace finds in President Wilson's recent address before Congress a reiteration and reaffirmation of the aims upon which the league has based its war activities. The sentences deemed by the league to express the tenor of the whole message are:

"Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished."

"We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world."

The league finds that the President reaffirmed his faith in a league of nations to maintain the safety of the world in his reference to "the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace."

Also as indicative of the growing conviction on the part of thinking men that such a league must be organized after the war, the league points out that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in his Toronto speech, saw such an organization coming, but questioned whether some nations could be trusted in a world partnership. Colonel Roosevelt said on this point:

"When peace comes, we must endeavor to make it lasting; and in order that we may be even measurably successful in this endeavor, we must show both sincere desire to realize an ideal and sound common sense in the course we follow to that end."

"As regards certain nations, I am sure that it will prove entirely possible both to provide for permanent peace among them and to provide for common and disinterested action along certain lines and within definite limits, to secure a betterment of general international conditions, to diminish the likelihood of future wars, and to restrict their limits if they break out."

"As regards some nations, I question whether as yet we can trust the future safety to even the most carefully devised treaties—test in any real emergency we suddenly discover that they are regarded as merely scraps of paper. Therefore, on the general matter of securing lasting international peace, I feel that probably our action ought to be twofold. We ought, with entire sincerity, to take every step which makes it likely that thereby the chance of future war will be minimized. But we should treat this action as an addition to, and not as a substitute for, preparing in advance to guard our safety by our trained strength. Let us in good faith enter into all reasonable treaties which will render it less likely in the future that the peace of the world will be broken. But let us not trust too much to paper guarantees."

Sir George Reid, who recently heard Prof. W. H. Taft outline the work and aims of the league, said:

"I agree with every word that Mr. Taft has said. At first we across the sea thought that he had gone wrong by trying to enforce a premature peace. But when we came to understand his plan for peace we found ourselves in perfect accord with it." The league also points to the unqualified endorsement of its plan given by Georges Leygues, president of the committee upon exterior affairs of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Commission. In an interview cable from France M. Leygues said:

"I believe that the great contest will be followed by that new sort of an alliance which will be built upon the solid foundation of such understanding for the conduct of peace as now is achieved among the fighting partners for the conduct of the war. A group of nations, which in peace shall synchronize, as now in the Allies synchronize, never would need demonstrate its invincibility."

"It is an extraordinary thing that the Teutonic powers not only never could have gone to war, but never would have thought of going to war against the combination now opposing them, although even against this combination they find it possible to continue their struggle and may continue it desperately for a long time to come."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, has warned wholesale handlers of potatoes that any attempt to secure higher prices than those

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MAJESTIC Direction of MESSIEUR SCHUBERT
JOHN COIT Presents
"Mother Carey's Chickens"
A Comedy of Love, Pathos and Laughter
By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers
With Antoinette Walker and Great Cast
Next Seats \$1. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50c

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 12, AT 2:30
LOUISE HOMER
Contralto
ROSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Russian Pianist
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, 50c, Symphony Hall.
JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, AT 2
Dai BUELL
Piano Recital
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, 50c, Symphony Hall.

BEER MAKERS BURN COAL PEOPLE SAVE

Wisconsin Breweries Consuming Enough to More Than Offset Conservation in Homes and Churches and Lightless Nights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Because of the enormous consumption of coal, food and shipping by the brewery industry in Milwaukee, in Wisconsin and throughout the nation, the headquarters committee of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has authorized Superintendent R. P. Hutton to write to President Wilson, asking him to discontinue by executive order the making of beer during the period of the war.

"While Milwaukee is conserving coal by observing lightless nights and using less in the homes and churches, the breweries are consuming more than the citizens can save," said Mr. Hutton. "Recently a large lake steamer went on the shore north of Milwaukee. It had on board 7000 tons of coal consigned to the Schlitz Brewing Company. That would have supplied from 800 to 1000 Milwaukee families with their coal for the winter. The breweries of America, according to the best figures I can get, use 68,000,000 bushels of grain a year. That is equivalent to the cargoes of three 1600-ton ships a day. In other words, the brewery is more destructive than the submarine. We have evidence that while the housewives of Milwaukee can obtain but two pounds of sugar at a time, sugar by the carload is reaching the breweries here."

No official effort is being made, other than along general lines of conservation, to reduce the amount of coal used by the breweries and saloons, according to a representative of the office of W. N. Fitzgerald, State Fuel Administrator.

"The question has not come up," he said. "We have been appealing, not to any one business but to all businesses. We expect instructions from Washington later as to how to treat the non-essential activities." The amount of coal used by the breweries is enormous. It is estimated that for every pint of beer manufactured a pound of coal is consumed. The retail liquor houses remain open into the wee hours and all day on Sunday, in defiance of a State law. Milwaukee has some of the largest "palm gardens" in the country, and these are as brilliantly lighted as was Broadway before the lights were turned off. But no effort has been made to have them close earlier than the self-appointed time of 1 a. m.

William Schaefer, president of the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers Association, says that his organization has not been asked to consider a closed period each day or a couple of closed nights a week. He thinks that because of the great number of saloons in proportion to the population, any closing plan would probably force many dealers out of business.

Some time ago it was proposed in several State papers that Wisconsin have a beerless day, and that this be Sunday, but the project was not undertaken.

The amount of shipping used by the beer industry is just as enormous as the coal consumption. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor counted 42 cars at one time in the shipping yard of the Pabst Brewing Company, and into these 18 brewery wagons were loading keg and bottled beer. Not only were refrigerator cars used, but general merchandise cars, as well. This activity goes on all day. Switch engines are constantly bringing in or taking out cars from the yards of the breweries. When it is remembered that there are eight big breweries in Milwaukee, it is easy to grasp the amount of car and vessel space used.

LETUCE AND CELERY PROBLEMS STUDIED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
CLEARWATER, Fla.—Specialists of the United States Government recently

prevailing at present will be dealt with promptly, while if retailers charge an unreasonable profit on potatoes, he will be prepared to fix the margin of profit, and if necessary fix the maximum prices to be charged.

This official points out that a survey of the situation shows that there are plenty of potatoes in the hands of growers and dealers to meet the demand until the crop of 1918 is ready to market. He points out the necessity of dealers seeing that the public is plentifully supplied with potatoes at a reasonable price. Nothing will be gained by withholding them from the market as higher prices will not be permitted. Further the Food Controller is calling for prompt unloading of caloads of potatoes, with heavy penalties for infraction of this regulation.

NEW YORK TO BUILD MANY NEW SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been ascertained that \$12,081,622.67 is available for expenditure by the Board of Education for the construction of new school buildings. This money will provide for 15 new buildings, seven additions for elementary schools, three additions to high schools, for new sites and for alterations for existing buildings.

Former President Willcox has submitted a report which shows the immense task confronting the new board, which is composed of only seven members, whereas the former board had 46. At the end of last November, 130,063 of the 746,970 elementary school pupils were on part time, and there were more than 60,000 high school pupils for 41,162 sittings in high school buildings, with more than 14,000 high school pupils housed in elementary buildings.

The new board, pledged to do away with the so-called Gary plan, will try to decrease part time by double sessions and new buildings. During the last four years the Board of Education appropriated \$17,047,639 for new school buildings, additions, alterations and sites, but of this amount there is an unexpended balance of \$12,081,622.67.

HAWAIIANS WANT GUARDS IN SERVICE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Upon his arrival in Washington, D. C., to attend the present session of Congress, Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole planned to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation to ascertain who is responsible for the non-mobilization of the Hawaiian National Guard at the time when the militia throughout the United States was called into federal service.

In a statement recently issued, Governor Pinkham intimated that the Territorial Food Commission was responsible, but Delegate Kuhio says he has been reliably informed that the responsible persons are in Washington. Delegate Kuhio had worked hard to have the local national guard mobilized, and declares he was surprised when he found the Hawaii guard had been left out when the general mobilization orders were issued.

ANOTHER PACIFICIST LEAGUE ORGANIZED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another organization whose slogan is "an immediate armistice on all battle fronts" has just been formed in this city under the name of the "Peace Without Victory League." Its director is Rebecca Shelley, who has been active in the People's Council, as has Lella Faye Secor, one of the members of the executive committee of the new organization. This committee also includes Vida Milholland, a prominent woman suffragist, whose sympathies lie with the picketing branch of the suffragists; James J. Bagley, A. L. Goldwater, M. D.; James P. Warbasse, M. D.; and Jessie Ashley.

The league is sending out a questionnaire to 5000 persons in an effort to obtain concrete expressions of public opinion on the international situation.

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SUFFRAGE PARTY OUTLINES WORK

New York Women, Already Enfranchised, See Opportunity for New Activities in Advancing Cause of Equal Rights

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—The three main objects which the Woman Suffrage Party of this city is to work for this year, according to the action of its recent convention, are ratification by the State Legislature of the federal amendment, the instruction of its members in matters of city and state Government and all else necessary to make good voters of them; and the effort, through the captains of the election districts, to get out the women voters in large numbers on registration and election days.

Perhaps the most interesting note of the convention, to the new city administration as well as to the recently enfranchised women, was the establishment of a new "Men and Measures" committee. The duties of this body, of which Mrs. F. Robertson Jones is chairman, will consist, as its name indicates, in keeping close and careful watch of city hall and state capitol, and of the doings of all officials, but especially of the Board of Estimate. All legislation will be watched carefully and reported upon to the women, that they may understand clearly just what to approve and work for and what to oppose. During the discussion of this work more than one reference was made to the fact that when the next municipal election is held, women will have a voice in it.

"Our joy in the new addition to the electorate is tempered and sobered by a sense of responsibility," said Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the party. "It is the suffragists of the city who must take the lead in helping women to exercise wisely the power they have gained. Let us now throw ourselves into the educational campaign we have started with as much enthusiasm, earnestness and faith as we have put into the two suffrage campaigns of the past. Our ideal is to rouse a civic conscience in each woman voter, to make her feel a personal responsibility for conditions in her own district, in her city, and to train her in the practical procedure necessary to make improvements or effect changes."

"We must keep our organization intact, and strengthen it, in order to make our influence felt throughout the entire city. We must reach the women in the assembly districts through our district leaders and captains. We must offer free instruction to the women of the districts, so that all may be thoroughly familiar with American institutions, with the functions of our government, with the platforms and the tenets of the various parties. We must show every woman in the district how she can work for pure food, better market facilities, better schools, safer streets, playgrounds—for all the things in which she is interested, and in this way bring politics into her daily living."

"The only way in which we can hold the confidence of the women voters of all parties is to remain as an organization non-partisan, and to make certain that no one of our officers violates this rule. This means that they will not join the political clubs which is the only way they can show their party preferences at the present time. This prohibition affects only our major and minor officers and does not apply to our members. We do not intend to try and watch the 14,555 women who are enrolled with us as this would be too colossal a task. This does not mean that the New York City Woman Suffrage Party aspires to be a woman's political party, or to control the woman vote of the city. It has no such intention. It will hold together as long as it has specific work to do and it will remain non-partisan as long as it is necessary to help women prepare for entrance into the existing political parties. The aim of the City Suffrage Party now is to help solve problems impartially for women Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Prohibitionists."

Justice Charles L. Guy of the Democratic Party and Frederick C. Tanner, former chairman of the Republican County Committee, were among the

speakers at the evening session of the convention, and both listened most interestedly while the women debated on certain problems of citizenship brought up by the introduction of a resolution to promote the bill proposed by Congressman Jeannette Rankin to allow American women married to aliens to retain their American citizenship. The resolution was passed.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR McCALL

Cyrus E. Ballin of Arlington, sculptor who designed the Indian Statue "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," which stands in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was today nominated by Governor McCall to be a member of the Massachusetts Art Commission.

Frank H. Pope of Leominster was reappointed supervisor of small loan agencies, other nominations sent to the executive council being as follows: Elmer W. Babson, Gloucester, member Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine; Charles H. Preston, Danvers, and Frank A. Hooper, Amherst, trustees Massachusetts Agricultural College; David Silverstein, Fall River, master in chancery, reappointed; George W. Cressy, Salem, trustee Independent Agricultural School of Essex County; Malcolm E. Sturtevant, Somerville, special justice, Somerville police court.

SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR BOYS ARE ADVOCATED

Special effort in the care and training of boys that they may be prepared for the reconstructive period following the war was favored at the forty-fifth convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building today.

It was decided also that the commission on cooperation between the Young Men's Christian Association and the church continue to increase its membership. The list of officers elected: D. Fletcher Barber of Newton, president; Charles G. Saunders of Lawrence, vice-president; H. A. Titus, Newport, vice-president; W. H. Chapin of New Bedford, secretary.

CHINESE TO FORM WISCONSIN COLONY

DETROIT, Mich.—A dispatch from Chicago to the Detroit Free Press says a Chinese colony will be established in Juneau and Rusk counties, Wisconsin, according to an announcement made there by Hup Lung, "mayor" of Chinatown, through his attorney, P. H. O'Donnell, who has leased 1500 acres of land in the two counties. He has obtained an option on 4500 more acres. The greatest truck garden in the world will be conducted by the colony. It is said. A small army of men is at work now preparing buildings on the tract. The land is to be divided into 20-acre farms and each Chinese will rent his land from the holding parties.

BANK PAYS FOR FARMERS' ADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DEWITT, Ark.—The First National Bank here has adopted a novel plan to aid farmers. The bank purchased a half page weekly in a local paper for a year period, and will offer its use free to farmers for advertising products. The object is to create a better home market and to encourage the county to feed itself, says a circular mailed out by the bank to every farmer in the county.

EARLY DRY FIGHT URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—From many sections of Pennsylvania, says a Harrisburg dispatch to the North American, there are coming to state prohibition headquarters demands that the campaign for a dry Senate and House for the 1919 legislative session begin immediately, and not in March or April as has been the case in former times. Twenty-eight state senators are to be elected in the fall and the entire membership of the House.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the decision of President Wilson to take over all railway lines in the United States, three American offices in this city have been closed—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Soo Line and the Pennsylvania.

AIRCRAFT A GREAT FACTOR IN BATTLE

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America Says German Successes in Italy and Russia Could Have Been Prevented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reviewing the development of military aeronautics during 1917, Henry Woodhouse, member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America, declares that the world's leading strategists agree that the air service is now a more dominant factor in war than any other single arm.

Mr. Woodhouse says the Allies' temporary supremacy in the air on the western front was the key to the Mesines and Cambrai victories, and that the possession of 200 additional warplanes would have prevented the German occupation of the Russian and Baltic islands and the Italian reverses.

"Russia's inability to check the German naval operations which resulted in the Germans capturing the important islands of Dago and Oesel, and in the loss of the large Russian dreadnaught 'Slava,'" says Mr. Woodhouse, "was due more than anything else to the lack of 200 additional fighting aeroplanes with which to defeat the German Zeppelins and aeroplanes which directed the operations of the German forces."

"Had they been able to maintain their aerial supremacy, the Russians could have prevented the blockade of the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound and the landing of troops on the Dago, Oesel, Runo and Moon islands, which resulted in the capture of 10,000 Russian troops and 50 cannon."

"It was known that the Russians had only a handful of aviators to protect the group of Baltic islands which lies between the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga, off the Estonian Coast. That they fought the German aerial forces was shown by the reports which state that two German aviators were shot down."

"The aerial engagement between the German and Russian aerial forces preceded the naval engagement. It took place on the northern coast of the island of Dago, to which Germans came from the open sea. Having disposed of the few Russian aviators, the German naval forces could operate unhindered, using their Zeppelins and aeroplanes to direct their ships, which located the entrance to Moon Sound, protecting the ships from British and Russian submarine attacks. The blockade of the entrance to the Moon Sound between Dago Island and Oesel Island, which was supposed to be well fortified, seems to have taken effect without any fighting."

"The next step of the Germans was to force the entrance to the Gulf of Riga to the south of Oesel Island. Ever since the Germans captured Liebau, the important Russian naval base on the Baltic, it was obvious that their next step would be to attempt the forcing of the entrance to the Gulf of Riga."

"The German operations from the start were directed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. It was an easy task because the area of danger from Russian and British submarines was small, extending only to the entrance of the Gulf of Finland and the entrance between the Oesel Island and the mainland. It is evident from the fact that the Germans landed their troops on the Karsar Bay side and from the gulf side of the Oesel Island that they expected submarine attacks. Therefore, they selected as a landing place for the troops the places which could best be protected from the Russian and English submarines."

"One hundred fast combat planes and 100 large torpedoplanes and bombing war planes could have protected these important Russian positions better than their many cannons and warships. The fast fighting machines would have kept the sky clear of German aeroplanes and the torpedoplanes and the bomb-dropping machines could have inflicted tremendous damage on the German fleet, sunk the transports and torpedo boats and damaged even the largest ships. At all events, they could have prevented the carrying out of operations by their continuous attacks on them."

"With 100 more large warplanes, the

Italians could have prevented the Austro-German advance, by destroying the supply bases in the rear and the transportation lines, and attacking the enemy with bombs and aeroplane guns. Italy had the manufacturing facilities and the trained men and women to build at least 2000 additional warplanes, but did not have the necessary raw materials and coal."

"The work of the Allies' aviators during the past year has been tremendous. The exploits of the pilots of combat planes were equalled in effectiveness and brilliancy by the work of the pilots of warplanes, seaplanes doing submarine patrol, contact patrol, etc."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND NATIONALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent Monday and Tuesday in conferences with his Quebec lieutenants in Montreal, but would make no statement of his plans for publication.

Among those who called on the Liberal leader at the Windsor Hotel were Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec; Senator Cosgrain, Senator Dandurand, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and E. M. MacDonald, former M. P. for Picton, N. S.

Although Sir Wilfrid himself would say nothing of the purpose of his visit, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has it on excellent authority that his primary object in coming here was to consult with his supporters as to the best method of clearing his party of the Nationalist leaders enlisted under his banner in the recent election. It is the general opinion among those in a position to know that although Sir Wilfrid had no chance whatever of winning against the Government, yet his defeat probably would not have been so overwhelming had it not been for the presence of the Nationalists in his ranks.

The editorials of Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, in his newspaper Le Devoir, were widely circulated in Ontario and the West, and this evidence that Sir Wilfrid was depending on a discredited section of the population of Quebec undoubtedly turned thousands of votes against him. There is no reason to believe that Sir Wilfrid ever solicited Nationalist support, but he did not repudiate it and now it is his task to clear his following of the Nationalist taint before he can hope to regain his old power. Sir Wilfrid spoke in terms of high praise of the promptness, enthusiasm and efficiency of the American response to the call to arms. Sir Wilfrid is returning to Ottawa today.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY PLANNING WAR WORK

Following out the proposal to convert all departments of Boston University, including the summer session, as far as possible, into war-training schools, a student regiment similar to that at Harvard is already being organized, and drilling is to begin this week under the direction of Colonel Collins of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology regiment.

Courses in navigation by Prof. H. B. Center at the College of Business Administration are to be given during the second term, beginning Jan. 23, and are open, without tuition charge, to enlisted men in the navy or naval reserve.

The university will offer the Government the privilege of detaching officers and men for free instruction in any of the departments. Many of the present courses in the university can aid toward usefulness. Aviation, wireless telegraphy, and gas engineering courses may be opened this spring. Enlargement of the plan for the free War Emergency courses for women is also proposed in addition to furnishing young women students with special training for war usefulness.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A Cabinet Council of the Manitoba Legislature has decided to call the House together on Jan. 17. This will be the third session of the fifteenth Legislature. The term of the Manitoba Parliament is four years.

WOMEN HEAR OF PLANS FOR ALIENS

Conference Under Auspices of Massachusetts Bureau of Education Held at State House

Representatives of more than 100 women's organizations of Massachusetts interested in various features of immigration work met in the State House today for a conference under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration.

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the Immigration Bureau, explained the object of the conference. "What Women's Organizations Can Do" was discussed by H. H. Weston, chief of the division of immigrant education of the United States Bureau of Education, and Miss Rose Casarea explained features of the work with women who are unable to speak the English language.

Mr. Rothwell proposed that the women consider the appointment of a committee to cooperate with the bureau in its immigration work and said that they also might consider whether or not they would care to undertake to finance certain phases of the immigration work that might be undertaken by the bureau but are not specifically provided for by the State.

Women's organizations can do much to offset hostile propaganda work among the illiterate classes by going into the homes and planting the seeds of Americanism there. This is one of the most efficient ways, he said, to give the immigrant the right idea of America and its part in the present war.

"An anti-American propaganda is getting its grip on the alien element in this country," he said, "and developing a spirit hostile to this country."

Women should do their part, Mr. Weston said, in extending the operation of existing statutes providing for the education of the illiterate.

UNIFORMS ONLY FOR 'REAL' SOLDIERS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Stone in the Senate today demanded legislation to distinguish "the thousands of men who clamor for 'safety first' jobs from the men who are to carry guns and go into the trenches."

"They get higher pay than the men who fight," said Mr. Stone. "Yet they take no chances. They ought not to have uniforms at all. They aren't soldiers. If they must be uniformed they should wear some mark to distinguish them from real soldiers."

Mr. Stone's speech was called out by a denunciation of profiteers by Senator Jones of Washington. Mr. Jones said that young officers are

forced to pay two or three times a fair price for their outfits because the quartermaster's department does not supply them.

"The profiteer has been given these men for his special prey," said Mr. Jones, "and he has been taking full advantage of his opportunity."

Senator Jones introduced a bill requiring the quartermaster's department to clothe and equip officers at cost.

CALMNESS ASKED IN NEW CAMPAIGN

Oklahoma Democrats Make Plea for Moderation and Denounce Unpatriotic Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Oklahoma, meeting here, has adopted resolutions urging all candidates seeking nominations in the August primary to refrain from personal criticism and unjust and unwarranted condemnation and bitter feelings during the campaign.

The committee pledged its unreserved support to the President and all branches of the Government in the prosecution of the war and also endorsed the investigations now being made into war preparations. Those in public life who are opposing the administration war program were denounced in the following language:

"We denounce as unpatriotic and un-American the course of those self-constituted and erratic leaders of a certain public opinion, who, in their egoistic selfishness, have assumed the role of carping critics of the Government, thereby lending aid and comfort to the enemy in a greater degree than they could possibly do as open enemies of the republic."

MAJ.-GEN. AMES ON NURSE ISSUE

Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the Massachusetts State Guard, today issued a statement explaining that the 100 nurses for the state guard hospital, whom it is proposed to commission with the rank of "nurse and second lieutenant," are to be selected "as were the other officers of the state guard."

This statement is made, apparently, as a result of criticism of the plan to commission these nurses. Major-General Ames states that the officers were chosen with the assistance of the Public Safety Committee in every city and town, who furnished "accurate and impartial judgment" regarding the standing of candidates. "The nurses are to be selected, he states, with the assistance of the Women's Council of National Defense, acting as part of the Public Safety Committee in every city and town."

Mr. Ames said that young officers are

VAUGHAN WOULD BAR ALL STRIKES

Former Premier of South Australia Speaks for United War Work—He Favors Compulsory Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"Capital and labor, the controlling forces in the World War, must work in unison, and strikes must be barred in all circumstances, so that the greatest production is made available for the Allies." In these words, Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia and labor leader in that State, addressed members of the Utah State Council of Defense and others in Salt Lake City. Mr. Vaughan referred to the fact that compulsory arbitration prevailed in Australia, and he thought that the United States could emulate the land of the Southern Cross to good advantage in this respect.

The speaker declared that strikes in shipbuilding yards should not be countenanced. There was a need, a pressing need, he said, of turning out ships as quickly as possible, so that the soldiers would not fall, through lack of shipping, to get all the ammunition and foodstuffs required while they were fighting for the saving of the world for democracy.

After having delivered his address in the House of Representatives Mr. Vaughan called at the offices of the State Industrial Commission and conferred with William M. Knerr, labor adjuster for the commission.

"Unless some means," Mr. Vaughan said, "of settling industrial troubles, which are bound to arise, are provided, industrial disruption must take place, and industrial disruption in the nation means losing the war at the front."

"It is the duty of employers to meet the employees and submit to hearings of their difficulties by the State Industrial Commission. The fact that the commission exists is evidence of the will of the people of the State that such difficulties should be submitted to that body."

Mr. Vaughan is making a speaking tour of the country under the auspices of the committee on public information of the National Council of Defense. He addressed large gatherings in California before coming here.

GUESTS FROM CANADA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, arrived in Washington on Tuesday night to pay a call of courtesy to President Wilson. While here the Duke and Duchess will be the guests of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Hand-Made Decorations for Homes

Did you ever think of block printing a design around the edge of your velvet dress? One seen recently had such an attractive design, put on in that manner around the lower edge of the skirt of a dress of a dull green velvet. The adornment was in a still darker shade of the green, with just a hint of peacock blue in its mistiness, and the effect was charming. The same method of decoration may be used on ever so many other articles of wearing apparel, as, for example, those dainty chiffon or Georgette crepe overblouses which so many women like to wear to "dress up," as they say, otherwise rather plain gowns.

Two women who have established a studio, down on East Nineteenth Street, on what is known in New York as a "block beautiful"—many artists have taken over the old brick houses on that block, have put stucco fronts on some, painted them various colors, and adorned them with foreign-looking shutters and awnings which make one think of Italy, have set up window boxes and planted trees along the sidewalks—and there they are conducting interesting experiments in making lovely things to wear and to decorate homes, at reasonable prices, believing in putting their money into art rather than into materials. It is quite possible, so they have proved to their own satisfaction, to take inexpensive material and make it look rich with color and design. This is not camouflage, to use one of the newest and most popular additions to English speech. It is, rather, a demonstration of the fact that the woman who does not feel justified in buying the beautiful but high-priced things that she sees in specialty shops, may have equally beautiful but different things; not cheap imitations of the others but adaptations of them, just as much art but less expensive materials to start with.

One of their chief treasures, which proves their point, is a couch cover of cotton, block printed all over in dull but rich colors, so soft in tone that it has the rich effect of velours. A set of long, straight window draperies in the same room were interesting exponents of their theories; they were dyed with blue and gold as prevailing colors—the windows faced to the north—and they had some rather wide bands through them which, the artists explained, were to help to eliminate some of the narrowness of that long room. Other windows had filmy curtains of thin silks delicately dyed, which softened the light without eliminating any of it. Others on a similar order were made of tulle. These two artists do all their dyeing themselves and, also, cut their own blocks for printing.

Table-covers and wall panels and hangings they make of silks and velvets and also of cotton materials. An old blue velvet table-cover, block printed in a design similar to that found on old Persian fabrics, is an exquisite thing. Another, of silk in autumn colorings, has a design of ferns and trees with here and there flocks of birds flying south. An interesting wall hanging of a rather heavy silk crepe represents sunset on the Hudson River, as seen from Riverside Drive. There is the park railing in the foreground, a row of scraggly poplars interspersed here and there with willow trees, the sun shining on the waters of the river, and beyond, the

Cakes and Cookies for All Times

The cookie jar and the cake tin are among popular objects of interest, in many a home where there are boys and girls. The Food Administration is mindful of them and here are some approved recipes for goodies, with which to fill up the aforesaid jar and tin.

Oatmeal Fruit Cookies—The ingredients are: ½ cup of fat, 2 cups of brown sugar, 3 cups of rolled oats, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon extract of vanilla, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, another ½ cup of fat, ½ cup of boiling water, 1 cup of raisins, chopped and stirred into 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon or any preferred spice. Combine the ingredients in the order given, being sure to melt the second cup of fat in the boiling water, before adding to the first six ingredients. Then add raisins combined with flour, spices and soda. Drop 1 teaspoon at a time on an oiled baking pan, leaving plenty of space for rising. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. The mixture should be very stiff and should yield 72 cookies.

Festive Ginger Cookies—The ingredients include 2 cups of any preferred fat, 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 cups of molasses, the rind of 2 oranges, grated fine, 2 eggs beaten well, 2 tablespoons powdered ginger, a pinch of salt, 2 teaspoons of soda and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Cream together the fat, brown sugar and molasses in a saucepan and set over the fire. Let it come to a boil and then boil steadily for 6 minutes. Remove from the fire and set aside. When about lukewarm, add to it the grated rind of the 2 oranges, the 2 well beaten eggs, and a part of the flour sifted with the soda, salt and powdered ginger. Then add enough more flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll. Roll the dough as thin as possible and cut out with a cookie cutter. If it is found that the mixture spreads while baking, mix in 1 tablespoon of cold water, thoroughly and more flour, if necessary. This recipe makes a generous supply of cookies.

Honey Nougat Cakes—The necessary ingredients for these delectable goodies are as follows: 1½ cup of honey, ½ cup of light colored molasses, ½ cup of butter substitute—any preferred shortening—2 cups of sifted white

palisades, with birds flying above the great cliffs of stone. Long window draperies for a country—or, perhaps better, a seaside summer home—of thin silk, dyed a pale green, have a broad border in which the green merges into a soft deep blue where mermaids swim leisurely about. That is to be copied, so the artists say, on heavier silk for a wall panel.

Among these interesting fabrics are many covered over with small repeated designs; one can get charming effects with tiny, even inch size blocks of wood. Little tree and flower medallions, either square or round, with small conventional ornaments scattered over the intervening spaces, are very effective, they say. One fabric, planned for a knitting bag, has a variety of small medallions worked into it; one with three little soldier boys standing in a row, and others with dreadsoughts, eagles, doves and other symbols of the allied nations.

The children are remembered also. Bedspreads and table covers for them are made of cotton fabrics, adorned with block printed medallions illustrating Mother Goose tales, with intervening spaces given up to birds and rabbits and other animals. Any child would have a beautiful time hunting out Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spratt, Tommy Tucker, Jack Horner and other favorite friends. Then one may adorn play aprons for youngsters in much the same way, although on a smaller scale, perhaps. One that these artists made shows Humpty Dumpty and several of his friends gamboling about. Capacious pockets on each side have trees growing upside down most fascinatingly. The apron, which is cut in one flat, plain piece, is hemmed around the edge with large stitches in colored cotton floss, the coarse kind, which somehow adds the finishing touch of festivity.

These cotton block printed things are washable, as are many of the silk ones, which, of course, adds much to their value.

Have you any old silk scarfs at home, faded ones, perhaps, that are, except for the colors, perfectly good? These artists say that such scarfs may be dyed and made as good as new, perhaps much prettier than they ever were before. So long as the silk is in good condition, it is worth dyeing and block printing, too, if desired. If part only is good, that part, if large enough, may be dyed and decorated and made into the daintiest possible little pillow cover. The simplest design is beautiful—if it is a good design. A velvet bag for handkerchief, purse, opera glasses and such trifles, of a rich orange-red, reminding one of the light through stained glass windows, has an organ pipe pattern upon it, a very curious and interesting thing.

Smocks and negligees of thin silks may be made effective by means of block printing and plain hems, finished off in long stitches in contrasting colors. One may make dainty ones at really small expense, simple, artistic, not elaborate things. Art should take great strides forward in these times; artists must create as never before now that their feelings are touched so deeply, say these artists. To be sure, people may not think so much of buying beautiful things to wear or to put in their homes, when they do not actually feel the need of them, but the artists will make them, as they are inspired, and will have them ready.

flour, 1½ cups of barley flour, 2 tablespoons of cold water, the rind of 2 medium-sized lemons, grated, 4 tablespoons of the juice of the lemons, ¼ pound of blanched almonds and 1 teaspoon of soda. Put the honey and the molasses in a saucepan over the fire and bring to the boiling point. Stir in the fat then, and set aside to cool. When only about lukewarm, beat in the white and the barley flour and set aside again, this time letting it stand over night. The next morning grate the rinds of the 2 lemons and add to the mixture, together with the chopped fine, the lemon juice and the soda which has been dissolved in the 2 tablespoons of cold water. Beat all well together and bake in small tins. This amount should make about 30 cakes.

Coco Fruit Cakes—The ingredients necessary for these are: 1 cup of fat, 2 cups of brown sugar, ½ cup of coco (dry), 2 cups of currants, raisins or a mixture of both, 6 eggs, 1 cup of water, 2 cups of white flour, 6 tablespoons of either barley or corn flour, level measurements (baked corn meal may be used), 2 good teaspoons of cinnamon, 1 teaspoon clove, 1 teaspoon of salt and 6 level teaspoons of baking powder. Cream the fat and beat into it the brown sugar and coco which have been sifted together, then add the fruit, mixing it in well. One may use currants, seeded raisins, chopped, and citron also chopped, altogether if desired; the mixture is a pleasing one. Beat the 6 eggs well, without separating them, and stir in. Lastly, add the remaining dry ingredients, sifted together alternately with the cup of water. Bake in small, well greased and floured tins.

Getting Rid of the Odor of Fresh Paint

Some housekeepers, or their families and friends, have a strong and decided dislike of that odor which persists in hanging about a room which has been freshly painted. One housekeeper, who insisted on having her apartment cleaned and painted when she believed it necessary, placed little dishes of cold water around the rooms at frequent intervals. She believed that the water helped absorb the disagreeable odor and free the room from it.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Parisian Coat and Skirt of the Moment

PARIS, France—The coat and skirt is just what Parisians are wearing this winter. It is made of mole-colored duvetyn. The coat has a stand-up collar and wide sleeves, which are cut a little short to show the ruffled sleeves of the blouse worn underneath. It is decorated with a quilted design which is stitched with self-colored silk, this being the newest form of decoration used in Paris at the moment. It will be noted that the skirt is decidedly narrow. The hat of tomato velour is draped with a mole lace veil.

Illuminating One's Own Books

Did you ever think, as you delighted in looking over the beautiful old missals that one finds in museums and collections of rare old volumes, how much additional joy you would get out of certain favorite books of your own if they, too, were illuminated? And then, did it occur to you that the illumination of books is not an art of the past, with a natural abiding place in museums and collections, but that it is, or rather, perhaps, may be, just as much an art of the present day, finding its place in one's own home? Some specimens of exquisite hand illumination of books of these times were exhibited recently at the Art Alliance in New York. The artist, Mrs. da Loria Norman, who has been doing this work for some time at her home in England, before bringing it to the United States, is an enthusiast on the subject.

There is no reason, she thinks, why any one with some artistic ability may not decorate her favorite books herself, if she so wishes, and with something more than an illuminated letter. Many a time the woman who reads—and the man, too—will think of some illustration for one which she reads. Is she not likely to enjoy that book more if she paints along its margins the pictures that it brings to her thought, original pictures or designs of her own, graceful arabesques, tiny landscape medallions, flowers, birds, naturalistic and conventional designs of all sorts and kinds and colors? There seem to be endless opportunities for beauty in this field of expression. Mrs. Norman believes in teaching the children who give promise of artistic ability to decorate their own books and the poems that they write; that is what her own children have delighted to do. Children, she finds, are intensely interested in color and love to be taught to express themselves in it. And she would not have them, nor older artists, content themselves with attempts to copy the wonderful old illuminated books of long ago times, the missals of the painters of the Twelfth and Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries in England and France and Italy. It is well to study those, she admits, but the thing for the illuminator of books of today is not only to study those, to be sure, to study them carefully, but, when she decorates her own books, not copy others, to use one's own imagination, and to adapt the old ones where such adaptation is desirable.

Many of Mrs. Norman's illuminated books are bound in vellum, which makes a soft and beautiful background for her exquisite color effects. One of them, with a mystical sort of dream scene for a cover decoration, in which soft, rich blues and greens in peacock shades predominate, has a curious and interesting admixture of

fine and delicate embroidery in silks and seed pearls. These latter, extremely tiny ones, are used to form small bunches of grapes. The combination of embroidery in pearls and silks, with the painting, is exceedingly unusual and beautiful.

A book need not be printed especially for such decoration; any book may be made most attractive, taking it as it comes, weaving the decorations in it, or about it, using page and chapter numbers as they are, adding the decoration to them rather than substituting others.

The studio in which this artist does her work is an interesting place, high up under the roof. The large room is divided diagonally by curious dark curtains, which have a soft effect as of a sort of ooze leather, that is, at a little distance; on closer observation, they prove to be old sails. They were once carried by fishing smacks, off the coast of Cornwall. Behind them is a grand piano, bookcases—the more intimate part of the studio. Hanging at the windows are thin curtains of colored gauze. These, so the owner remarked, she changes on different days, according to the weather. If the sun is too bright, she veils it with blue, but that she finds too cold a color for a winter's day. A drapery of green gauze, with one of yellow over it, she considers just the thing for wintry days; somehow it makes her think of springtime and daffodils. It is an easy matter to put them up and take them down, which makes it a simple matter to avoid monotony. Puspkins, the plain glass-topped variety, are both useful for this purpose and also unobtrusive.

"Three pins and a piece of gauze will remake the window or the room," says Mrs. Norman. A door leading into an adjoining room appears, in the late afternoon sunlight, to have an upper section of stained glass. But that is not so. The upper part is of glass, to be sure, but it is plain glass. Behind it hangs a curtain of unbleached muslin, adorned with a conventional design painted on in broad, free strokes of brilliant color. The effect is most attractive.

"I do not believe in going to the stores, just to buy beautiful things," asserts this artist. "In my opinion, nothing looks beautiful if it is just merely wanted for itself. There must be a need, a particular place for it—it must have some particular purpose or use. Then one may be sure that it will be in good taste. And, too, a room with bare spaces is always much more artistic than one filled with ornaments. What is not to be endured, it seems to me, is the room that fairly shrieks out the fact that it has been 'done' by an interior decorator. That brings me back once more to the question of illuminating one's books. A book badly decorated is much, very much worse, than the one that is

A Hospitable Tree

"It was just a happy idea that came to a resourceful member of the family, one day when we had been sitting out under the tree," explained a suburban hostess to her city guest, who was looking with unfeigned admiration at the little summer house they were approaching; "our chairs had sunk into the soft ground, workbaskets had spilled over the grass, and the wicker table was wobbly on its legs."

"And so the resourceful one thought how the comforts of home could be combined with the picnicking, by building a platform at the foot of the tree," interrupted the visitor.

Before them, on the wide lawn, was one lone but splendid tree, with branches just high enough to give plenty of light and not interfere with heads, and low enough to give protection from the sun and form an ideal roof. Its leaves were so thick that no ordinary summer rain could penetrate, to dampen the ardor of any outdoor dweller. Under its wide arms a ten-foot square platform had been laid, with the tree at the center of one side. A rustic seat, with a back, was fastened along another edge. The two other ends were open. A small, comfortable rocking chair was on the platform, for the house mother, a bright rug on the floor, and a few small chairs or stools accommodated the little party which gathered about a most attractive table.

"Just like a grown-up playhouse," sighed the city guest, contentedly.

She looked about her leisurely. On the trunk of the tree had been tacked a cartoon of special significance, cut from a morning paper. It was in such close range of vision that one could knit or sew and glance often to cull its message. From a nail on the trunk, hung a tiny work basket. On strings from the branches, dangled odds and ends of useful things, scissors, thread, a ball of string, another workbasket. There were books under the bench, and verses tacked on the tree. Almost every need or desire had been anticipated and put within easy reach. It was library and workroom and perpetual outing!

There was no formality about that afternoon party, but a great charm. Every one was as close to the little table as possible, by sitting on the small chairs, on the edge of the platform, or on the grass. A bench outside held refreshment things not necessary at the moment. On the slope of the lawn was a beautiful old-fashioned garden, in full view of the tree house, now glowing with midsummer flowers, hollyhocks, poppies, larkspur, and golden glow. A jar on the table held masses of the same vivid color.

"And to think of all the trees in the world that would delight in taking their respective families under their hospitable branches, through the leafy months, just as this one has done," said the guest, as she reluctantly rose to go.

quite devoid of adornment; and I would not advise the woman without artistic ability to attempt such work herself. If she wants her favorite books illuminated, let her take them to an artist with a creative gift. But, if she is able to decorate them herself, however simply it may be, it seems to me that she will enjoy them much more because of that."

How to Cut Hot Bread

"I do wish that I could cut hot bread, so that it would not break all to pieces or appear in ungainly slabs," sighed the new housekeeper, gazing with chagrin at the loaf before her, which she had been attempting to slice.

"I will tell you how, my dear," said the visiting grandmother, comfortably; "just remember this; whenever you want to cut hot bread, heat your knife, for hot bread demands a hot knife to cut it."

Stuffed Beefsteak

Take a slice of round steak about 1 inch thick and spread it with dressing, such as one would use to stuff a chicken. Then roll the meat up and fasten securely. Place in a kettle, in a small quantity of boiling water; let it simmer slowly for 2 hours, turning and basting often. When done, thicken the water in which the meat was boiled, then add any necessary seasoning and pour over the meat, when ready to serve.

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For the Girl Who Knits Her Own Sweaters

"But I don't see how you feel justified in knitting for yourself or your family, when there is an opportunity to knit for the boys at the front!" exclaimed the owner of the largest knitting bag at a recent luncheon.

"I am knitting for them, as well as for myself," was her hostess's reply. "But I like to make my own sweaters, and find it more economical to do so than to buy them at the stores. I make them for myself and my two daughters; but, for each one which I make for one of us, I give yarn for a sweater for a soldier or sailor to someone who otherwise would not be knitting. The money which is saved by making the family's sweaters also goes into my yarn fund, and so I feel that I'm not being unpatriotic in working for the family."

Some of these homemade sweaters were exceptionally pretty, and will be a joy both to wearer and beholder when they are worn on the golf courses or tennis courts next spring and summer. The colored yarns are attractive, and there are designs for each and every preference where sweaters are concerned.

One of the popular slip-on type, was purled up to the waistline and gave the three-inch belt, in a checked pattern. This is done by knitting six stitches and purling six, until there is a stripe one inch wide. Then reverse the process, purling and then knitting. This design, which is pretty, has been found to be a good one for the soldiers' scarfs, and they are less apt to stretch if knitted in this way than if only a plain stitch is used.

A sleeveless sweater of coral pink yarn was purled only about the waistline, the belt thus formed being about two inches wide. The rest of the sweater (which slipped on over the head) was knitted plain. Its prettiest feature was the collar, which was slightly narrower than the ordinary sailor collar and long enough to reach the top of the belt. Across its bottom edge was a two-inch wide band of white angora wool, which matched the wide cuffs.

A slip-on sweater of pale yellow had a V shaped yoke of apple green, formed of alternate rows of knitting and purling. A similar band edged the bottom of the sweater. Another had a loose yoke or collar, about four inches wide, pointed in front, a small silk tassel being fastened to the point. This sweater, when made of peacock blue yarn, with collar and cuffs of white brushed wool, is really unusual. The slip-on sweater which has sleeves is practical, since it may be worn with a sheer underslip for sports wear, replacing the tailored blouse most comfortably. Made lower in the neck than the ordinary sweater, it shows the crossed folds of the underslip prettily.

The sweater made of two threads instead of one gives an opportunity for attractive and interesting color contrast. The knitting itself is simple, since one only needs to hold two threads instead of one. Such a sweater, made of horizon blue and apple green, was recently designed for wear with white skirts at a winter resort; the ardent golfer of whose wardrobe it became a part, being most enthusiastic over the color combination. Another two-thread sweater was made of golden yellow and sunset pink, the collar and cuffs being of the

plain pink. When knitting sweaters for the men at the front, it is wise to make them with the double thread because of the added warmth gained in this way.

Knitted scarfs have never been prettier, and they are, of course, not at all difficult to make. A beautiful one was made of shetland wool in rainbow colorings, knit very loosely on very large needles. Its airy daintiness made it a most desirable addition to the wardrobe of the girl who delights in sheer frocks. Equally attractive was a scarf for sports wear, also made of shetland wool, mostly of white, with a border of six three-inch stripes in vivid shades of purple, green, blue, yellow, red and orange. These scarfs are about 16 inches wide and a 1½ yards long.

Meat Souffle

Put pieces of cold cooked meat, any kind that you have on hand, through the meat chopper. To 2 cups of this, add 1 cup of white sauce, flavored with salt, pepper, a dash of celery salt and a little onion salt. Add the well beaten yolk of 1 egg. Cook the mixture together for 1 or 2 minutes, then add the white of the egg which has been beaten until stiff. Pour into a buttered earthenware baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

A Luncheon Concoction

Boil ¼ cup of white hominy in salted water until soft and thick. Add 1 tablespoon of butter, ½ cup of Indian meal and the yolk of 1 egg. Beat this mixture thoroughly and add, while beating, 3 cups (or more) of cold milk. Last of all, add the beaten white of 1 egg and 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. Bake for about ¾ of an hour in a hot oven.

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2¼ x 2¼ yds, \$5.25, 7.25, 7.50 to 20.50.
2½ x 2½ yds, \$6.75, 7.75, 8.00 to 30.00.
2½ x 3 yds, \$9.75, 10.00, 11.50 to 37.00.
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BRITISH SUPPORT
FOR RUSSIA URGEDLecturer Dwells on Impossibility
of Standing by and Letting
Her "Founder"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—An interesting address on the economic possibilities of Russia was given by Mr. E. Percy Stebbing, lecturer on forestry in the University of Edinburgh, who had recently returned from Russia, before a meeting of the members of the Edinburgh section of the Russo-Scottish Society. The chair was taken by Sir Robert Inchee.

Russia, the lecturer stated, needed help from her allies in the grave position in which she now stood. From his study of the position in the country, he was not of the opinion that Russia was foundering, as some people believed. Even if she were they could not, as a great commercial nation, stand by and let her founder. She was economically one of the wealthiest nations in Europe, although her wealth was undeveloped. Were they, he asked, going to let Germany into Russia after the war, to grow strong again and restart the war? The undeveloped economic resources of Russia were enormous. Wool, oil, naphtha, copper, gold, lead, coal, and so on, she had them in abundance, and was only waiting for the capital to exploit them. If this capital came from other nations than Great Britain they would have in the future to pay middlemen's profits to others, and at the same time lose their commercial supremacy.

During his visit to Petrograd, Mr. Stebbing stated that he had discovered that there were several hundred non-commercial men in Russia—French, Norwegian, Swedish, American, and Italian—but no British. Some of these men were there on secret commercial missions for their own governments; others on private commercial ventures. Russia wanted capital, and a handsome return was obtainable on capital invested in Russia, provided the commercial enterprises were Russo-British in character, with the chief management in British hands. He believed it would be to the advantage of both countries if British capitalists went to the aid of Russia, and helped her to deal with the serious position she would have to face on demobilization. If her withdrawal from the war was absolutely necessary, owing to her disorganized state, it should not mean that she should be left by her allies to fall a prey to the Central Powers. If she had come to an impasse, they should at least endeavor to place her in a position from which she could offer a passive, but not less useful, resistance to the enemy. To do this she must be so supported that she would be able to prevent her masses of demobilized men from turning into marauders and preying upon the country. In order to prevent this, they should do all in their power to help her and to provide work for her demobilized armies. The lecturer held the opinion that this was of greater importance than that she should keep up the enormous mass of men who, for the most part, were undisciplined, and were almost as serious a menace to the Allies, owing to the advantages Germany reaped by fomenting trouble among them, as they were to Russia herself.

NEED FOR DEEPER
HARBORS INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord d'Abernon read an interesting paper recently before the London Chamber of Commerce in which he emphasized the urgency of deepening the principal harbors in the Empire in order to accommodate ships of deep draft.

Lord d'Abernon is chairman of the Dominions Royal Commission, and it will be remembered that the final report issued as a Blue Book, dealt in detail with the very important question of harbor development in relation to economic transport. The report pointed out that in the opinion of the commissioners, the question of the proper development of the harbors in the Empire was the crux of the whole problem of overseas communications. In his paper, Lord d'Abernon criticized the present emergency shipbuilding in Great Britain and in the United States as both costly and unsatisfactory. The fault, he thought, lay not with the designers of standard ships, but in the inadequacy of the present harbor accommodation, and in the lack of a coordinated policy of harbor construction which was indispensable if maritime transport were to be organized on really efficient lines. Lord d'Abernon considered the present time opportune for an examination of the whole question. The report of the Dominions Royal Commission, he pointed out, gave all the data necessary for judging the present conditions of harbor development, and for arriving at an estimate of the necessary cost.

Lord d'Abernon pointed out that, within limits, an increase in the draft of ships greatly increased carrying capacity, without a corresponding increase of resistance or cost of propulsion, and also improved seagoing qualities. Vessels for commercial purposes could be run at a high speed much more economically, if they were of great size and draft. To obtain the required speed, therefore, large and deep harbors were indispensable, and for this reason Lord d'Abernon maintained the development of harbors along the great ocean routes could not be left to private enterprise, but must be dealt with by the State. He thought the best course might be for the Government to continue itself to getting the harbors right, leaving private enterprise free to use the harbors for the vessels best suited to the particular trade. Narrow and

sectional interests, he maintained, would have to be subordinated to the broad interests of great communities. Labor and material, Lord d'Abernon recognized, would not be available until after the war, but he saw no reason why schemes should not now be made and the proposals worked out in detail. He took it for granted that the first step desired would be the deepening of the harbors on the route from the United Kingdom to Australia and New Zealand, via the Cape. For this purpose the channel of the Thames leading to the Royal Albert dock was being deepened to a depth of 30 feet. Improvements, he said, would also have to be carried out at Liverpool, and at Southampton already was capable of taking vessels of 38 feet draft. If the improvements he had indicated were completed, at a cost of about £1,000,000, the United Kingdom would possess three first-class ports capable of taking vessels of the required draft.

Harbor alterations at Capt Town and Durban could be carried out for immediate use at an expenditure of about £1,550,000. Melbourne would present some difficulty owing to a rocky ledge which would have to be blasted away, but probably £1,000,000 would cover the cost of that operation and the necessary dredging which would have to be carried out at Adelaide. In New Zealand the expenditure of £500,000 would be sufficient to make the ports of Auckland and Wellington suitable for vessels of deep draft. At Dunedin and Lyttelton a further £500,000 would be required. Estimated on a pre-war basis, he considered the expenditure of £4,000,000 would provide accommodation for vessels of 38 feet draft at practically all the important harbors from the United Kingdom to the Dominions. Unless the country prepared for the future and laid the essential foundations for commercial development, Lord d'Abernon maintained, it would be open to the charge that, with the command of the sea, it had not known how to use it to the best advantage either for transport or communication.

CONSERVATION OF
AMMONIA IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—In order to conserve ammonia, which is a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and also on account of the coal shortage, the Canadian Food Controller has issued a statement urging the storing of as large a supply of natural gas as is known, is largely used in the making of artificial ice.

As to the coal situation, Arthur V. White, consulting engineer to the Dominion Conservation Commission, contributes a timely and valuable article to the Monetary Times of Toronto. He points out that at the present time Canada imports from the United States 4,500,000 tons of anthracite coal and from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. He points to the friendliness of the United States in this respect, but contemplates a period when from self-preservation, that country will be forced to shut off her supply of coal to Canada.

Continuing Mr. White remarks that "we must direct ourselves to the development of our coal resources." Nova Scotia, he says, has 10,500,000 tons of bituminous coal. New Brunswick has 161,000,000 tons, while the figures for the western provinces would seem to imply that the supply of coal was inexhaustible. In addition to the coal—lignite, anthracite, semi-anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous—the peat bogs of Canada are estimated to produce 28,000,000,000 tons, which is equal in fuel proportion to 16,000,000,000 tons of good coal.

KING'S MESSAGE TO
GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has received the following cablegram from the Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, containing the King's thanks to the Governor of Quebec for his recent loyal New Year's greetings. It reads as follows: "The King has been pleased to command that his cordial thanks should be conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, his ministers, and the people of the province for the expression of their devoted loyalty and the good wishes for the New Year conveyed in the Lieutenant-Governor's messages which His Majesty has received with much satisfaction. His Majesty does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of his people of Quebec in the struggle now being waged for liberty and civilization, and he fervently joins in their prayer that our great and righteous cause may be crowned at an early date, by a victorious and abiding peace." (Signed) LONG.

REDUCED PASSENGER SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—On the recommendation of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defense, there will be a considerable reduction in passenger service from Jan. 6. The curtailment of the service is found necessary owing to the great overseas business and domestic traffic and also by the scarcity of labor and material. The coal situation is also another factor in the proposed action, it being pointed out that every passenger train mile consumes at least 100 pounds of coal. The Rotary Club of Regina, Sask., has passed a resolution urging upon the Government the taking over of the Canadian railways for the purpose of operating them on the lines followed in Great Britain and the United States. The club at the same time protested against the raising of the freight rates.

HOW THE FARMERS
MAY BE HELPEDSecretary Houston Favors Survey
to Learn Needs, Work by Idle
Men and the Use of More
Labor-Saving Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The labor shortage of the farms has been a serious problem heretofore, but this year it is expected to be a much greater one, because of the number of men taken from the farms by the Selective Draft Law, and because of the 40 per cent increase in production predicted by the Food Administration as a result of the tremendous stimulation along that line by the Department of Agriculture. In connection with this matter, which so intimately concerns the whole country, Secretary David F. Houston, of that department, says:

"There has been before the farmers the question of retaining a sufficient number of year-round skilled laborers, and also of meeting the urgent needs at the planting and harvesting periods. In very many sections of the Union difficulties in both directions have been experienced. This has been particularly true of communities where there has been great industrial activity incident to preparations for the army and navy."

"That the department and other agencies of the Government fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation is indicated by the action taken to attempt to furnish relief. The War Department has worked out a system of classification of the men subject to the draft which contemplates the placing of skilled farm labor engaged in necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 2, assistant or associate managers of necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 3, and heads of necessary agricultural enterprises in Class 4. The operation of this new arrangement should remove many of the difficulties previously encountered and, in reasonable measure, meet the demands of the situation."

One of the first steps taken by the Department of Agriculture was to select and station in each state, in touch with the state agencies, the best available man the department could secure (1) to make surveys of farm labor conditions; (2) to bring about fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community; (3) to assist in shifting labor from one community or one state to another; and (4) to bring into service kinds of labor not heretofore, fully or regularly employed in farming operations, such as boys of high-school age who know something about farming, and to do many other things.

"It would be unfair to the farmers of the Nation even to entertain the thought that they would be willing to have the rest of the population do all the fighting in this struggle in the defense of our rights and for world freedom. The farmers themselves as a whole would resent the intimation. If farmers were exempted as a class, obviously others would feel the injustice of such action. It is unlikely that any responsible body of opinion would sanction the proposal."

"The Department of Agriculture will continue to do everything in its power to aid in the solution of the difficult problem. The most promising lines of effort seem to me to embrace the following:

"First. A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them."

"Second. The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community."

"Third. The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed."

"Fourth. Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high-school age who have had experience on the farm."

"Fifth. The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, so far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively nonessential enterprises are matters which demand serious consideration."

"Sixth. Steps to see that men who are not doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed."

"Seventh. The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery."

GERMAN MINORITY
SOCIALISTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

The Leipzig Volkszeitung has lately been able to record several fresh cases of accessions to the Minority Socialist group, officially known as the Independent Socialist Party. The most important of these is that of all the Socialist organizations of Württemberg, which split away from the official party very early in the war, and have since remained an independent local party. Their adhesion is regarded as an important success for the Independents, who are also gaining ground in Baden, Hanover, and the Lower Rhine.

Meanwhile, a recent report of a general meeting of the Independent organization for the thirteenth Saxon Reichstag constituency, which includes Leipzig, affords some light on the internal situation of the Minority party. In the course of his speech the chairman remarked that he greatly doubted whether the ruling classes in

Germany would be prepared to grant democratic rights in the Empire or federal states, and that the conclusions he drew from the proceedings at Würzburg were that the Socialist Majority was prepared to bargain away the old Socialist programme for the sake of an alliance with the bourgeois parties. He did not believe, he said, in the efficacy of the peace talk of the Majority leaders, for he considered that if they were in earnest their attitude toward the Government would be totally different, and he was unable to credit the possibility of the reunion of the two Socialist groups, so long as the Majority continued their policy.

Meanwhile, he continued, the Minority party was laboring under the greatest difficulties in consequence of persecution on the part of Government officials, and the campaign of slander conducted by the Majority. Quite a number of local speakers had been taken into the army, not a single man being left in some of the local groups, and in these circumstances the membership in the constituency had gone back during the past six months. At the moment 28,716 members were on the books, only 10,089 of whom were paying members, the rest being in the field. The establishment of a rival Majority organization had accounted for some loss of members, the chairman concluded, but this had been more than made good by as many as 418 fresh admissions.

The secretary, who supplemented this report, confirmed the chairman's statement that the organization was crippled by the continuance of the state of siege and severe censorship, as well as by the withdrawal of exemptions in the case of a number of its officials. The decrease in membership, during the past six months, was actually 1495, he added, and owing to this circumstance, and to the fact that the organization had to maintain institutions calculated originally for 40,000 paying members, considerable financial difficulties had been experienced, and the payment of any contributions due to the central party funds had been found impossible. In the course of the debate that followed some of the speakers blamed the Minority leaders for assuming an irreconcilable attitude on the subject of the war, and insisted that the restoration of a united Socialist Party must be an object for which all must strive at all times.

SIR PATRICK MORRIS
ON HIS RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The resignation of the Premier has been followed by that of three members of the Cabinet, namely, Mr. Richard Squires, Colonial Secretary, Mr. John Bennett, Minister of Militia, and Mr. Michael Gibbs, minister without portfolio.

A cable from London states that Sir Patrick Morris in the course of an interview said that his resignation was not caused by any disagreement with his colleagues, with whom, on the contrary, he was in thorough accord. His conduct had been actuated entirely by the desire to preserve harmony in the country on all national issues. He acknowledged the manner in which the opposition had met him in regard to a coalition government, and he thought the other side was now entitled "to an innings" and that he was justified in standing aside in the interests of Newfoundland.

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DETAILS OF THE
RIOTING IN ZURICHOstensibly Caused by Socialist
Agitators, but German Agen-
cies Are Suspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—From the press reports that have appeared it is now possible to trace the course of the rioting which recently occurred at Zurich on three successive days.

The trouble originated with the issue of invitations by Dätwyler, an enthusiastic pacifist, and Rotter, a German very recently naturalized, to a gathering in the town hall for the discussion of "practical peace propaganda." About 100 people, among whom were many aliens, attended, and Dätwyler at once proposed that they should proceed immediately to demonstrate on the Helvetiaplatz. Arrived there, he delivered a peace harangue in which he referred to the Swiss Government as "imperial" and "rotten," and said admiration for and sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries was not enough; revolution must now become a fact in Switzerland also, and especially was it necessary to revolutionize the army, and to bring it to a whole to refuse military service. He then observed that it would be a good thing to begin work at once by holding up a munition factory which was close by, and the crowd joyfully accepting the proposal, immediately set out in procession, singing the "Internationale." On reaching the factory it called for the keys to be delivered up, and began to hinder the workpeople from continuing their work. Blows were struck, and the police were powerless to interfere, but by the time the demonstrators moved on to other works, preparations had been made, and the police succeeded in preventing their entry. The crowd then returned to the Helvetiaplatz, where Dätwyler announced that the proceedings would be continued the following evening.

The next day the Volkrecht, a Swiss Socialist organ, referred to the demonstration as "the spontaneous expression of the anti-militarist hatred of war," and recommended its repetition, while an editorial note, in which the ring-leaders were addressed as "comrades," assured them that the population sympathized with their efforts, and a large advertisement, inserted by the young Socialists, invited attendance at a mass meeting on the Helvetiaplatz that evening. Crowds assembled at the appointed hour, and Dätwyler began to speak in the same strain as on the previous day, but soon after he had begun a detachment of police arrived to disperse the meeting and arrest those who had convened it. The crowd was hostile from the outset, and when Dätwyler and several others were arrested its attitude became so threatening that the police drew their swords, and made their way to the guardroom amid a shower of stones. The crowd which was left behind protested against the action of the police, and readily fell in with

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Rotter's proposal that it should proceed to liberate the prisoners. It encountered a reinforced detachment of police on the way, however, and a regular battle ensued in which the police used their weapons, and finally arrested Rotter and others, including Itchner, a journalist, who contrived to exhort the crowd to renew its demonstrations the following evening armed with rifles and revolvers.

His advice was followed, for the next night an indignation meeting was held on the Helvetiaplatz under the auspices of the Young Socialists, and Trostel, a member of the Cantonal Council, and Münsenberg, a well-known agitator, delivered inflammatory speeches. After a hostile demonstration in front of the officers of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the crowd attempted to reach the police station, but found themselves confronted with a barricade defended by the police. When shots were fired from the crowd, the police shot back, and eventually two machine guns were brought out, but only blank cartridges were fired. The struggle lasted until the early morning, the total casualties being about 30, while some 100 arrests were made. Meanwhile, in view of these developments, the town council decided to appeal to the military for help, and during the day, troops were sent into the town. Martial law was proclaimed by the officer in command, and the crowds that again collected round the police station toward evening were kept moving by the soldiery. Subsequently gatherings of people in the streets or in private houses, and public speeches of all kinds, were forbidden, and the town council issued an appeal to the people of Zurich to maintain peace and order, and refrain from engaging in riots which could neither further the cause of peace, nor alleviate the sufferings caused by the war.

These measures have, so far proved effective, and no further incidents have occurred, but the non-Socialist press takes a serious view of the encouragement afforded the rioters in Socialist circles, while the National Zeitung affirms that there were many "agents provocateurs" among the crowd who skillfully brought about conflicts between the police and the rioters.

BIDS FOR MOTOR SERVICE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Five bids for the establishment of the motor mail service between Indianapolis and Louisville, Ky., have been forwarded to Washington by Robert E. Springsteen, postmaster, says The Indianapolis News.

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FEDERAL CLERKS
TO GET MORE PAYCongress, It Is Said, Will Make
Early Adjustment of Salaries
to Meet New Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leaders in Congress have determined that the salaries of the thousands of government clerks shall be raised. Since the outbreak of the war many thousands of workers have been called to the national capital to help carry on the multitudinous duties resulting from the United States' participation in the war. So high are necessities, rentals, etc., in the District of Columbia, that it is found impossible for government employees to manage on their salaries averaging around \$1300 per annum. The entire subject is to be taken up in a systematic, comprehensive way by Congress.

The salary question will probably be settled through one general measure. Congress aims at the standardization of the government payroll. Speaker Clark favors this method of procedure. He said on Tuesday that the entire subject will be disposed of as soon as possible, and that the compensation of federal workers will be standard of federal workers will be standardized. He declared that substantial increases for government employees are certain to be made. Leaders in Congress have been working on this proposition for more than a week. It was admitted on Tuesday, and they are making good headway. As soon as the suffrage amendment has been disposed of the question of clerks' salaries will probably receive the active attention of Congress, and efforts will be made to dispose of the entire question just as soon as possible, to relieve the hardships under which the thousands of federal employees are laboring.

Request that Congress give administrative authority to the postal service to raise the salaries of the rural route carriers who are serving routes which require a great deal of work, rather than for a blanket increase to all rural carriers, was made by James J. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, who appeared on Tuesday before the sub-committee of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STRONG SPOTS IN A QUIET MARKET

General Electric and Few Other Stocks Move Upward, but Trading Generally Very Dull—Local Market Featureless

New York stock prices made progress upward in the first few minutes of trading today and increased in strength as the session got fairly under way. Some of the railroads made especially large advances, including Union Pacific, which rose nearly two points. Reading's gain was a point. Steel common was another strong issue. It was up almost two points at one time. General Motors was a feature for its erratic movements. This stock was three points higher, but fell back rather abruptly. Bethlehem Steel "B" was decidedly strong also.

The Boston list was firm in the early dealings. Mohawk sold ex-dividend of \$6.

There was some slight reaction in New York late in the first half hour. General Electric became a strong feature toward midday. After opening up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 132 it advanced 3 points further. Marine preferred moved up more than 2 points to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first half of the session. Texas Company gained 3 points to 144 $\frac{1}{2}$. United States Steel opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 94, advanced to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ and receded $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Good advances were recorded by Westinghouse, National Enameling, Pullman, Studebaker, Reading, Central Leather and American Can. Mexican Petroleum was in demand.

Mohawk was ex-dividend of \$6 in Boston at the opening at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, compared with yesterday's closing price of 64. It receded to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rallied a good fraction before midday. Moderate gains were made by Boston Elevated, United Shoe and United Fruit. Osceola was a strong feature. Stocks receded somewhat in the early afternoon, and business became quieter than ever. At the beginning of the last hour Steel was about a point under its forenoon high. Pullman, which had advanced to 108, lost all of its gain. General Electric, which had reached a high of 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, receded more than 2 points.

New York total sales, 454,100 shares; \$3,884,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Revenue officers estimate that as much as \$50,000,000 may be lost to the United States Government in taxes because of the Supreme Court's decision that stock dividends are not subject to the income tax.

The new double-track railroad bridge of the Maine Central across the Kennebec between Fairfield and Benton has been completed. The cost was \$1,000,000. The new bridge shortens the rail distance between these two points 900 feet.

Japanese financiers have signed in the name of the international group of bankers, the \$50,000,000 gold loan to China. It will run one year with interest at 7 per cent and a bank's commission of 1 per cent. The security is the surplus of the salt revenue. The proceeds will be used to increase the value of the notes of the Bank of China.

Vice-President Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, says that during the current year more than \$1,720,000,000 of securities mature, including \$550,000,000 municipals, \$222,120,912 railroad, \$263,657,750 public utilities, and \$203,698,377 miscellaneous, or total domestic issues of \$1,239,477,040. Foreign loans placed in the United States since Aug. 1, 1914, maturing during the year, amount to \$484,200,000, including \$405,000,000 Governments and \$79,200,000 municipals and miscellaneous.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices here are: Lead, spot, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Jan. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Feb. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Spelter, spot, East St. Louis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Jan. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Feb. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Lead strong, Spelter firm.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday, fair, with northwest wind.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slight change in temperature; moderate west winds.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slight change in temperature; moderate west winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 34.0 a. m. 26
12 noon 28

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 22 New Orleans 54
Buffalo 20 New York 22
Chicago 24 Philadelphia 24
Denver 14 Pittsburgh 14
Detroit 24 Portland, Me. 20
Free Moine 2 Portland, Ore. 44
Jacksonville 40 San Francisco 40
Kansas City 14 St. Louis 14
Nantucket 24 Washington 24

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:13 High water, 8:25
Sun sets 4:26 1:05 a. m. 3:38 p. m.
Length of day, 9:17 New moon, Jan. 12.
5:36 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE MARKS

Light vehicle marks 5 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chal.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19
Allis-Chal. p.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B Sugar	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B Sugf.	84	84	84	84
Am Can.	38	39	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Canp.	90	90	90	90
Am Car Fy.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
Am Cot Oil.	27	27	27	27
Am H & L.	12	12	12	12
Am H & L p.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52
Am IceSec.	12	12	11	12
Am Int Corp.	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am IceSec p.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
Am Linsed.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linsed p.	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	56
Am Locop.	96	96	96	96
Am Smelt.	79	80	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Fy.	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar.	100	101	99	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel.	103	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Wool p.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Zinc p.	44	44	44	44
Anaconda.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
Atchison.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85
Atchison p.	81	81	81	81
At Coast L.	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gulf.	100	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Bald Loco.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
B & O p.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	56
Beth Steel.	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Beth Steel p.	79	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel ret.	99	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
BFGoodrich.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brook R T.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte & Sup.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20
Cal Pac Cor.	39	39	38	38
Cal Petrol.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Cal Petrol p.	37	37	37	37
Can Pacif.	139	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Pacif. p.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cent Fdry p.	45	45	45	45
Ct Leather.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
C Leather p.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cer de Pas.	30	31	30	31
Chan Motor.	73	74	73	74
Ches & Ohio.	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl Rtpw.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl Rtpw. p.	94	94	94	94
Chile Cop.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino Cop.	43	43	43	43
CM & St Paul.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM & St P p.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Gas & El.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Prod.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Prod p.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cruc Steel.	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban C Sug.	31	31	30	30
Cuban C Sug p.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver p.	9	9	9	9
Domes Min.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Ist p.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
F & M S p.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas W & W.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granby Min.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76
Gen Chem.	175	175	175	175
Gen Electric.	132	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motors.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
G Motors p.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt Nor Ore.	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt Nor p.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Can.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Har & Bar.	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Ag Corp.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Int Ag Corp. p.	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Mer Mar.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
I Mer Mar p.	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inspiration.	46	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Nickel Ch.	29	29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Paper.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So.	17	17	17	17
Kelley Tires.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kenne Cop.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lack Steel.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
LE & W.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loose Wiles.	19	19	19	19
Louis & N.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Max Motor.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Maxwell p.	57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Max Petrol.	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midvale St.	46	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
MSP & SSM.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo K & T.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo K & T p.	94	94	94	94
Mo Pac w.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Acme.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat C & C.	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Enamel.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Con.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY Central.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY Dock.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY N H & H.	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
N W.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	104
North Pac.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
O Cities Gas.	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
O Cities Fuel.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
O & W.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail.	24	24	24	24
Pan-Am p.	87	87	87	87
Penn.	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples Gas.	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pills Coal p.	80	80	80	80
P & W Va.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pullman.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
Rail Con.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rdg 2d p.	36	36	36	36
Repub I & S.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep I & S p.	95	95	95	95
Rumely.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ry Steel Sp.	47	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sav Arms.	54	54	54	54
Saxon Motor.	9	9	9	9
Seab A L.	8	8	8	8
Seab A L p.	18	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Ex-dividend.

FRAME-UP CHARGED IN REVERE HOUSE CASE

Charges that the complaint brought against the proprietors of the Revere House by the Watch and Ward Society was a "frame-up," were made by John W. Rorke, attorney for the defendants, at this morning's hearing before Judge John F. Brown in the equity division of the Superior Court of Suffolk County. At the trial today Nicholas C. Cookin, of 65 Eldridge Street, Cambridge, an investigator for the society, was cross-questioned at length by Attorney George S. Harvey for defendants, who said, in the course of the examination in reply to a protest from Attorney Rorke: "I expect to show that this case is a frame-up."

The testimony pertains to details of observations made by Cookin, while occupying a room at the hotel as agent for the society.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks—	High	Low	Last
American Oil	18c	15c	18c
Bay State Gas	10c	8c	10c
Black Hawk	76c	75c	76c
Boston Ely	75c	75c	75c
Boston Cornbin	20c	20c	20c
Boston Montana	55c	50c	54c
Calumet Jerome	1½	1½	1½
Carson Gold	1½	1½	1½
Colonial Mines	30c	30c	30c
Crystal Copper	61c	47c	50c
Denbigh	2	1½	1½
Eastern S. S.	12	11½	12
First Nat	2	7c	7c
Great Lake	4c	4c	4c
Idoma Oil	60c	60c	60c
Iron Blossom	55c	53c	55c
Iron Ely	18c	18c	18c
Iron Rose	38c	38c	38c
Majestic	30c	30c	30c
Silver Met	33c	32c	33c
Solvay Tungsten	14c	9c	14c
Union Zinc	16c	15½	16c
Union Corn	98c	95c	98c
D. D. Tr. Rets.	40c	40c	40c
Wallisade	16c	16c	16c
Wheeler	56c	56c	56c
Wheeler Premier	8c	6c	8c
Wheeler	41c	40c	41c
Wheeler	30c	27c	29c
Wheeler	20c	20c	20c
Wheeler	20c	20c	20c
Wheeler	36½	36½	36½
Wheeler	2	1½	1½
Wheeler	26c	25c	26c

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL BUYING OF WOOL MORE BRISK

Successful First Auction of Australian Staple Seems to Have Started Purchasing Movement—Prices on a \$2 Basis

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

There seem to be indications now of better local wool buying since the first auction of the Australian wools has been concluded and ledger books for the year are balanced. The final figures in the estimate of wool on hand in the Boston market Dec. 31 are placed at 58,727,615 pounds as the gross total, or 36,535,160 pounds on the scoured basis. This is somewhat less than was at first thought. Wool and tops not allotted to manufacturers, but held by the Quartermaster Corps and the Navy Department, are not included in the above.

With the conclusion of the auction sale last Thursday \$2 wool seems to have been realized because of prices paid in the grease for these wools. With a three-fourths shrinkage these would necessarily have to bring \$2 to the present owner per scoured pound, unless he sold at a sacrifice. The bids were exceedingly high. In fact, they seem to have been much higher than was at first anticipated. Mills were well represented at the sales, showing that they needed and desired these grades of fine wools. It is supposed that most of these wools will be a large factor in the making of women's dress goods and there is no doubt that they will fill a long-felt want. Mills are preparing fewer samples than ever before for their autumn trade and are not anticipating any difficulty in disposing of their lines. Spring goods are now being delivered, but the buyers are just beginning to realize that prices on that season's goods will seem low in comparison with the prices they will be obliged to pay for the fall styles.

In addition to the Australian wool that has already passed under the hammer, two larger lots have arrived by way of the Panama Canal, the vessel Ceramic bringing 30,000 bales and the Port Elliott 13,500 bales. This is being stored in the lofts of different wool concerns in Boston and a plan is being arranged whereby it is hoped that sales similar in character to the Jan. 3 sale may be held every two weeks until all the wool from Australia has been sold.

It is understood that some of the purchasers at the recent sale have already begun to dispose of their holdings and consequently are ready for further opportunities for buying. It will require a considerable length of time to display and catalogue the lots, so that it may be longer than two weeks between sales.

The English Government, having agreed to give the growers 50 per cent of whatever their wools brought in the American market, will probably have about 15 cents per pound to forward to the growers, since the prices obtained were in most cases 25 or 30 cents above what the English Government paid for the clips even after insurance and tonnage have been taken into consideration.

There has not been very much buying done in the West so far, but a few Wyoming clips, it is reported, have been sold in the grease at 70 cents, clips which a year ago brought anywhere from 40 to 45 cents per pound in the grease. Then dollar wool seemed to be the average. Now it seems to be clear that dollar and a half wool is the price to be obtained in Utah. At least, this first western buying seems to indicate it.

The first sale in London since May 24 will take place Jan. 10 and is held to provide for the current civilian needs. Manufacturers in Great Britain have found it very difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of wool and therefore welcome this distribution sale. The wool to be thus offered is the Australian and consists of 8973 bales.

Mills in the United States still continue busy on government orders and it is rumored that these orders are somewhat behind immediate needs, which are becoming increasingly great each day.

The turnover of wool for the week has been small, but as much as could be expected at this time of the year.

SILK CONCERN MAY PAY BACK DIVIDENDS

MONTREAL, Que.—It is now the intention of Belding-Paul-Cortelli Company of Canada, to pay off the deferred dividend arrears, which now amount to 17 1/2 per cent. A meeting is scheduled to take place about Jan. 21 at which the subject will be taken up, but it is not expected that it will receive serious attention at that time as a 2 1/2 per cent dividend was declared on Dec. 15 and also because the year's financial statement will be issued at the annual meeting on Feb. 6, at which time it is expected that the directors will announce their intentions and the date of future back payments.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	S
Atlantic Refining	325	350	
Rockeye Pipe Line	94	99	
Standard Oil	185	195	
Standard Pipe Line	96	109	
Standard Oil	110	112	
Standard Oil	340	350	
Standard Oil & Gas	450	460	
Standard Pipe	254	243	Co
Standard Penn Oil	290	310	ch
Standard Oil (Cal)	230	235	
Standard Oil (Ind)	625	650	
Standard Oil (Ky)	445	450	Ne
Standard Oil	440	450	Gr
Standard Oil (N Y)	263	268	Gr
Standard Tank Line	85	89	

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, the latest addition to that board, is credited with having substantially drafted the statute, backed by President Wilson and Director-General McAdoo, under which the United States is to take over control of the transportation lines of the country and operate them until the war closes—or after—as Congress may determine. Mr. Anderson went to this post on the Interstate Commerce Commission reluctantly, because of his immersion in the duties and responsibilities he had been carrying for some time as United States District Attorney for the district of which Boston is the center. He had begun investigations and prosecutions of enemies of the nation which he naturally would have liked to carry through. But, on the other hand, the President and his advisers wanted Mr. Anderson for the place in Washington, in part because of proven ability and courage as a lawyer and social-minded citizen, and also because of his technical knowledge of the railroad situation, gained while he was on the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts. Special untoward conditions in the New England railway corporation world made it seem imperative that, for a variety of reasons there should be a man on the Interstate Commerce Commission who knew the New England field and the causes of the plight in which the roads were. It was with this specific task in view that Mr. Anderson went to Washington. On one side, he was plunged into the far larger task of meeting a national crisis in transportation, and, as events have proved, he has been given a large part to play. An onlooker, with any sense of the irony, cannot but wonder what the "conservatives" of New England and New York manipulators of New England railway properties think and feel as they see Mr. Anderson shaping federal statutes for railway control, and Mr. Brandeis sitting on the Supreme Court bench. A decade ago the pair were anathema to the powers that then were, in New England politics and finance.

John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department of Labor, Washington, who is to be head of a special department for the employment of labor, which is to mobilize 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding and war-contract plants, is an Iowa. After a public-school education and a training for the law, he turned to electrical work, and for some years was employed by corporations in the mid-West. For four years he worked on the Mine Owners Journal, which is published in Indianapolis, and then moved to Montana where he practiced law, became a local judge, and was active as a citizen in bringing in progressive municipal policies. He has held his present position since 1913, and, of course, as a worker in the Department of Labor during four strenuous years has acquired a technical knowledge that should stand him in good stead now, as he takes on the important functions of his new office.

Felix F. Palavicini, leader of the "Civil Party" in Mexico, and editor of El Universal, is rising to prominence in the Republic of the South, as a progressive thinker, political leader, and foe of militarism, clericalism, and the German propaganda. He has been, perhaps, the ablest and most outspoken friend of the Allies that Mexico has had. He has held the post of Minister of Fine Arts and Education in the Carranza Cabinet, and has written books on education, which have been influential with his countrymen. For his convictions with respect to Germany, and the undesirability of Mexico continuing further relations therewith, he has suffered imprisonment for a season and suppression of his paper for a time; but now the tide is running in his favor, and his moral prestige throughout the nation is increasing steadily. He and President Carranza, though not so intimate as formerly, are not foes, and the head of state has dealt fairly well by his former subordinate, while the latter has been making a fight for free speech, and the alignment of Mexico with the United States and a majority of the southern American nations.

Ellison DuRant Smith, Democrat, who succeeds to the important post of chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, may have some of the conservatism of the Southerner as a state-rights man, facing unprecedented expansion of federal authority, but he will not have that conservatism which is based on regard for the special financial interests of Wall Street and all that it symbolizes; for his rise to political power and his election to the Senate in 1909 were due to his record as farmer, as an organizer of the cotton producers of the South, and as one of the ablest of the opponents of the commercial interests of the North the South has produced. He is a clergyman's son; was born at Lynchburg, educated at the state university at Columbia and at Wofford College, and then turned to farming, after the manner of the South.

Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose associates delegated to him the duty of formulating the decision, just rendered, affirming the constitutionality of the nation's draft law, is a Louisiana, veteran of the Confederate Army, and a Democrat. He became an associate justice of this venerable and powerful judicial body in February, 1894, his appointment being by favor of President Cleveland. In December, 1910, he was made Chief Justice, succeeding Melville W. Fuller. During the Civil War he made a creditable record, and when the cause which he had fought for went down at Appomattox, he turned to law as a profession. Politics and legislative service came later; the latter as a member of the State Senate

(1874) and as a member of the United States Senate (1891-1894). He also had a term as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana which closed his qualifications for judicial duties and led later, in part, to his nomination to the federal bench by President Cleveland.

FOOD CONTROLLER AND SHIPS STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—According to a statement of the Ministry of Food, in shipping circles and at docks it has been common knowledge that large quantities of foodstuffs have been passing out of Great Britain in the guise of stores. Neutral vessels, it would seem, were the most extravagant in this respect. Early this year, the statement continues, an order was made by the Board of Customs and Excise making it compulsory for neutral steamers to submit their store lists to the customs authorities for approval before ordering, but there remained a big loophole in this arrangement, as there was no order prohibiting ships suppliers from providing more than was sanctioned by the authorities.

Lord Rhonda, the Ministry states, has been carefully watching this leakage. He has kept observation in the matter not only over neutral, but over British and allied shipping. It must clearly be understood that he does not intend to interfere with the present Board of Trade statutory scale of supplies to seamen, but the evidence has accumulated to warrant his controlling all foodstuffs sent on board any ship, whether flying the British flag or the ensign of neutrals. Many of the leading ship owners have given patriotic assistance to the country by responding to the appeal made some time ago by the Board of Trade, the Food Controller, and the Ministry of Shipping. They have brought into the country as large a quantity of foodstuffs as possible, instead of taking large supplies out. But glaring instances are before Lord Rhonda of excessive quantities of butter, sugar, and bacon being shipped as "ships stores," even to ports where these articles of food are perhaps better available than in Great Britain.

To conserve in this country the essential foodstuffs, Lord Rhonda, after several conferences with the Board of Trade, the Board of Customs and Excise, the Admiralty, and the Ministry of Shipping, has decided to issue an order under the Defense of the Realm Act, making it a penal offense for any dealer to supply any article of food (including live stock) or drink, to any ship, unless it is sanctioned by the responsible authorities at the ports. Inspectors will be appointed by the Ministry of Food at the principal ports to work in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the Board of Customs and Excise in this matter. Exact returns of stores sent out of the country and their port of destination must be furnished to the customs authorities, and, with a view to meeting any possible shortage of supplies to ships, the Ministry of Food, through the local inspector, will be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for the release of essential foodstuffs required by the mercantile marine. At the request of Mr. Havelock Wilson, facilities will also be granted to "the weekly seaman" who purchases his own food. Under existing conditions he is experiencing difficulty at some of the ports in obtaining what he really requires.

The Board of Customs and Excise is also making an order compelling foreign-going British and allied ships to submit their stores lists to the port authorities, viz., the Board of Trade, for approval, just as neutral vessels do at present. The control will not be extended to coasting vessels.

All departments interested in shipping, the Board of Trade, the Board of Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Shipping, are cooperating with the Ministry of Food, and a working arrangement has been devised. Shipowners, marine superintendents, and agents are invited to consult with the Board of Trade officers so that on the one hand the new system of regulation may be fully understood; and, on the other, that measures may be taken for complying with this system without inconvenience or delay. The scheme will not only result in a great saving of foodstuffs to the country, but will materially assist in a more equitable distribution of the supplies, to meet the needs of the mercantile marine.

Lord Rhonda has appointed Mr. T. G. Jones, of the Ministry of Food, to be Director of Ships Supplies and to control the scheme. He will supervise the representatives at the ports and work in cooperation with the other government departments interested in shipping.

CANADIAN PREMIERS OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Monetary Times, published in Toronto, has sought the opinions of the premiers of all the provinces of the Dominion on the general outlook, and these are given in the journal's New Year issue. The following are the premiers, who, as a unit, display the most cheerful optimism regarding the outlook for their respective provinces and for the country in general: the Hon. H. C. Brewster, British Columbia; the Hon. T. C. Norris, Manitoba; the Hon. C. Stewart, Alberta; the Hon. W. M. Martin, Saskatchewan; the Hon. C. H. Murray, Nova Scotia; Sir W. H. Hearst, Ontario; the Hon. A. E. Aeneas, Prince Edward Island; Sir L. Gouin, Quebec, and the Hon. W. E. Foster, New Brunswick. While most of the articles point out the stress and strain through which the country is going, one and all of the writers agree that their provinces are more than in a position to bear whatever burdens may be laid upon them.

Japanese water color panels on silk framed in ebony form one of the traveling exhibits of the American Library Association. They are the work of advanced students in the Tokyo School of Art. These panels, 23 in number, were given to the American Library Association by the Imperial Japanese Government at the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Last

IN THE LIBRARIES

One of the most apparent changes which has come over the work of the public libraries of the United States during recent years is that which has taken it out of the place of an instrument for the use of a few into the place of service toward every class of the community. It used to be that the patrons of the circulating library, whether free or subscription, were chiefly people of leisure, the more intellectual part of the community; in general those whose desire to read was already developed. Now the public library is taking upon itself the task of awakening this desire where it does not exist, and of supplying that portion of the population which has never been trained to read, not only an incentive to read, but guidance in selection and in the application of what is read; while to the foreign-speaking adult population it aims to supply in a measure the lack of formal education characteristic of the majority of immigrants.

To do this a genuine liking for people is a prime requisite, and after that a capacity for sympathetic discernment which can only be gained through careful study and patient experimentation. An instance of well-directed effort in this branch of library work was given by Walter L. Brown, librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, in his address as president of the Louisville Library Conference.

"A certain public library issued, a few weeks ago," he says, "a special invitation to the public schools of the English classes of the night schools to attend an evening reception. In preparation for this evening the pupils were told about the public library, what it was and what they could find there, and were taught certain English phrases to facilitate their asking questions and making their needs known."

"As the acceptance of the public library invitation was optional, there was much speculation as to the number of these pupils who would be enough interested to expend an evening and carfare for the purpose. The supervisor of night schools estimated 50, while the librarian hoped that 250 could be induced to come. The fact was that more than 1000 men and women, representing many nationalities, visited the library building that night and evinced the greatest interest in the library and what it had to offer them as an educational institution. It was a revelation of a large section of the public which, through lack of some point of contact, was not getting the service which the public library should render."

This proves one way in which the public library can act as a living link between those who are eager to learn, or who need to be made eager, and its own rich resources of intelligence and skill, contained in books, or embodied in competent and public-spirited attendants. One is reminded of the words of Sam Walter Foss:

"A librarian, through personal intercourse, can become a powerful educative influence in the community, and start intellectual impulses that will not subside during his lifetime, but go on widening and blessing indefinitely. He will not be able to solve all men's puzzles for them; or untie all their knots; but perhaps he will be able to hold the candle for a little while they struggle with the knots themselves. Let him always hold the candle and talk pleasantly while he is doing it."

Talking about war libraries and war literature before the library class of Boston University, Ralph L. Power, editor of Special Libraries, emphasized the continuing need of the movement to provide reading under library auspices for the soldiers and sailors in camps and cantonments of the United States, and the indorsement of the work of the movement received from the enlisted men themselves. Dr. Power reports the great popularity at the camp libraries of books about the war; and next to these, in his investigations, is the popularity of the poets, Shakespeare, Browning, Keats, Shelley. Some modern poets too, such as Markham, Seeger, and Robert Frost are favorites. Technical books are in demand everywhere, for those who are continuing study before enlistment and by those who aspire to promotion in different branches of the service. Transports, battleships, submarine chasers and other types of ships have been supplied with reading matter, and the demand never lessens. On the contrary it is steadily increasing. The sailors frequently come to the distribution stations and select their own books and carry them to their ships.

About one-third of the \$1,000,000 recently raised for this camp library work will go for buildings, and a very small proportion for administration. It is well to remind ourselves frequently that gifts of money continue to be desirable, and the right kind of books are always welcome.

Cleveland Public Library has one of the most important special collections in the United States in the J. G. White collection of folk-lore, oriental literature and general medieval literature, with a subdivision on archeology dating from 1488. At present the collection numbers 300,000 pieces and is annually augmented by several thousand volumes. There are 13,000 books on proverbs. The collection is also rich in editions of the Norse Sagas and works on related subjects.

Japanese water color panels on silk framed in ebony form one of the traveling exhibits of the American Library Association. They are the work of advanced students in the Tokyo School of Art. These panels, 23 in number, were given to the American Library Association by the Imperial Japanese Government at the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Last

winter the exhibit traveled about the North-Central States, and this winter it will visit eastern libraries, following an itinerary worked out according to the requests received from libraries which would like to borrow it.

HOW FOOD IS NOW RATIONED IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A recent issue of the National Food Journal gives the following account of the way in which compulsory food rationing is carried out in Germany:

Tickets are issued, the National Food Journal states, in general by three methods. In Berlin and some other towns, the porters of the large blocks of flats in which almost everybody lives obtain the tickets from the authorities and distribute them to the individual families. In Munich and the decreasing number of towns, school children and other voluntary helpers take the tickets round. The method becoming most general is, however, to compel each family to fetch its ticket for itself from a local office, on one or more fixed dates, arranged so as to prevent an undue rush of applicants. . . . The person who fetches the tickets for a family has to produce their individual police registration cards and sometimes special food ticket registration documents, and is often requested to bring their birth certificates. The issuing office keeps a card register showing changes in the membership of each family, all such changes having to be reported immediately. Under the first two methods of issuing tickets a receipt has to be given by the recipient. Tickets are taken out at intervals ranging from every three months down to every month or less. The more frequent the issue, the less is the danger of forgery, as the appearance of each successive series of tickets can be varied. Hoarding and anticipation of supplies are prevented by making each ticket valid only for a single week (or fortnight).

As supplies are rationed by districts, the tickets, with the exception of the meat ticket, are valid only in the district of issue. If, therefore, a ticket holder goes on a journey or removes to another district, he must report to the issuing authority, which, on receipt of all the tickets held by him, provides him with a removal certificate entitling him to claim tickets in the place to which he goes. . . . Tickets are now generally necessary in order to obtain food in hotels and restaurants. . . . Loss of tickets has presented a very difficult problem. At first they were replaced without much question, but the possibility of fraud and the danger that lost tickets would be used by the finder have proved so serious that German local authorities now commonly refuse to replace losses, or levy a substantial fine for replacement, or give only a ticket for a curtailed ration.

The original and simplest form of German food ticket is a card with detachable coupons, printed so as to be difficult of imitation. It now must generally be signed by the holder; it is never transferable. Other varieties used locally for general or special purposes are books containing a large number of detachable coupons for every article. Such a book occasionally represents the rations for a whole family. On the whole, the use of one card for every article and for every person is found most satisfactory, while general tickets or books are issued with blank coupons to be used in buying any exceptional supplies which the local authority may be able from time to time to provide: e.g., dried vegetables and farinaceous foods are not regularly on sale, but can be bought at irregular intervals on specified coupons of the general food ticket. Every coupon is for the ration and date marked on it or announced by the local authority. On making each purchase the whole ticket must be handed to the tradesman, who detaches the appropriate coupons in order to exchange them at the local control office for permits to restock his shop in proportion to the number of coupons which he has collected. Similarly, hotels and restaurants exchange their collection of coupons for purchasing permits. The Imperial German authorities attach the greatest importance to the enforcement of this check upon the retailer, as it has been found by hard experience to be the only method of securing that the food supplied to the tradesman is really sold to legitimate ticket holders, and not consumed by his family or other persons, or disposed of at prices to favored customers. Unless the retailer buys upon official vouchers, it is impossible in practice to ascertain what his stocks have been and whether a failure to supply the ticket holders is due to fraud or to genuine shortage. . . .

The extreme scarcity of all foods which began to prevail in 1916 and still continues has necessitated the introduction of important complications; and, speaking generally, bread, flour (usually) and sugar are now the only foods to which the simple system still applies. For meat, milk, fats, potatoes and other foods, especially those which are only distributed occasionally, the purchaser must become a registered customer of a particular shop, and very frequently he must place his order a week or more in advance. The shop is supplied in exact proportion to the number of its registered customers or of the advance orders received. To prevent the formation of food queues, a number is assigned to every customer and the tradesman announces in his window what numbers will be served at particular hours. One hour in the day is reserved for persons who prove by a certificate from their employers or otherwise that they could not attend when their number was up. These exemptions prevent the necessity for a margin; but they involve the issue of special registration tickets, complicating enormously the problem of rationing, and subject the public to very great inconvenience.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

To Americanize America
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Badly enlightened refugees from oppressed lands cannot be trusted to drift into good citizenship. A definite program in citizenship should be handed every newcomer. Those who come to make a home here must be made to face the fact that they are to become all-American or return whence they came. They should be required to do their American business in the language of America. They should understand that their children are to be taught in the grade schools the language of their adopted country, that whatever periodicals they read in this country will be printed in the American language, but that they will be given full aid to learn this language as rapidly as possible. They must understand that their children are to be called on to defend with their lives, if necessary, the last ditch of their adopted country. They do not clearly understand and fully accept this program, they should be given clearly to understand that they cannot live here.

Building Ships in Pieces
DAYTON (O.) NEWS—Henry Ford has a shipbuilding plan that would revolutionize the whole business of ship construction. Instead of having a few shipyards at convenient places upon the seaboard and at lake ports, Mr. Ford would establish shipbuilding plants all over the country. His idea, in short, is that ships ought to be built just as automobiles are constructed; that is, the various parts should be made in factories equipped to specialize in the production of them, leaving the ships to be assembled at central points. There is no reason, in Mr. Ford's opinion, why Dayton, Indianapolis and other inland cities should not be busy making parts for ships, just as they are making parts for automobiles. With such a shipbuilding plan in operation it is claimed construction could be speeded up enormously. Ten ships could be built in less time than it takes to complete one under the present method. That Mr. Ford's plan is far from being considered visionary is indicated by the serious attention it is receiving from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. Only two serious objections are to be urged against it. One is that the handling of parts of ships would be much more difficult than it is to handle automobile parts, and the other is that it would add to traffic difficulties, already so tremendous that they involve grave peril. The need of ships, however, is so much greater than the amount of almost anything else that the government will hardly be likely to throw over the Ford plan on account of inadequate traffic facilities if there is a prospect that it will be practical in other aspects.

A Helpful Industry
BOSTON POST—The country scarcely realizes as yet how extremely helpful to the Government in its prosecution of the war has been the automobile industry of the United States. It seems almost to have been created providentially to give its enormous assistance in the cause. According to the Wall Street Journal, this great industry "in the coming 12 months will turn out \$1,000,000,000 of war products, comprising trucks, shells, airplane parts, motors, recoil mechanisms, artillery carriages, steel helmets, mine anchors and other products used directly in prosecution of modern war. Born only 20 years ago, the growth of this industry, especially in the past five years, has been so phenomenal that today in the marshaling of America's resources in the world conflict the motor companies constitute, second only to the steel industry (in expansion of which they have played an important part), the best equipped industry in the country to furnish war matériel." Well it is for America and her allies that the business of making motor cars has reached such a stage of efficiency that it can be thus turned to the winning of the war.

DESTERER GIVEN THREE YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Private Robert H. Mullen, Company D, forty-sixth Infantry, stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, has been sentenced to the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth at hard labor for three years by a court-martial held at the camp here, following his conviction on the charge of desertion. The finding of the court has been posted in the camp.

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WANTED—Competent man or woman book-keeper-stenographer (man preferred) not subject to draft; state age, residence, nationality, church affiliation and previous experience; position permanent and exceptional opportunity for advancement; future advancement, even justifying out-of-town parties changing residence to accept; write fully about yourself and state lowest salary you would want at start; correspondence confidential. SCIENTIFIC FARMING MACHINE CO., 912 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY wanted in rapidly expanding manufacturing company, Cambridge, Mass.; harmonious surroundings and exceptional opportunity for advancement; age about 18; state age, religion, experience, in own handwriting. Address T. 24, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Child's nurse with previous experience and good references. Home of infant. Write for information. MRS. ROY ANDREWS, Bronxville, N. Y.

WANTED—Nursery governess to care for little child; state religion, references. 33, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CERT. PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT desires position as auditor or executive; qualified by education and experience for position of trust and responsibility. B. 27, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CASHIER with 5 years' experience desired; position; southern neighborhood preferred. C. W. Minor, 220 Linden Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.

TRAVELING salesman, 15 yrs. rd. exp.; good references; no children; home address: S. SEIBERT, 805 S. Main st., Springfield, Mass.

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LADY would like to manage housekeeper in home of gentleman, where there are one or more children needing a woman's care; or companion or chaperone. Y. 53, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

HISTORY OF CUBA
FROM OLD ARCHIVES

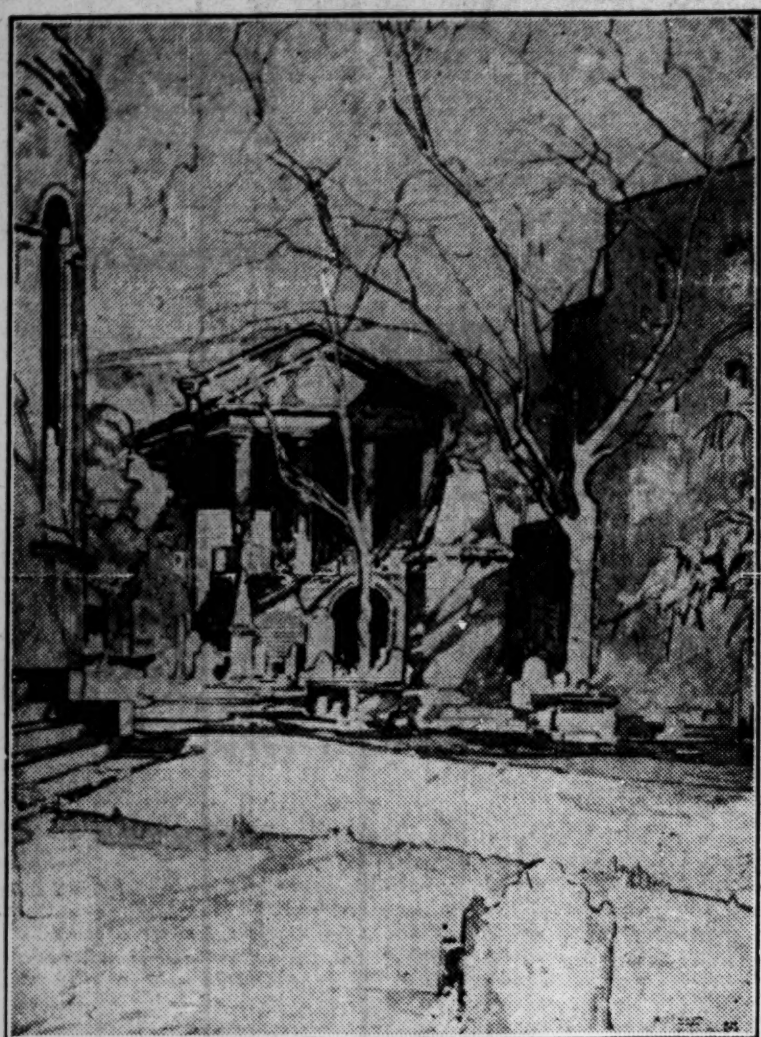
"The Early History of Cuba, 1492-1586." By I. A. Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Cuba has been rediscovered. Miss Irene A. Wright, whose residence and newspaper work in Havana have given her many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the island itself, has recently made an excursion into the Spanish government collection of original Cuban official documents in Seville, and has drawn from these long-secreted papers the information on which she has founded a handy-volume history of the island, from its discovery in 1492 down to the coming of the English in 1586. The book would be worthy of notice merely because of this presentation of authoritative material never made use of until now. It is something worth while to have, embodied in narrative form, the gist of the official writings of those men who came out with Columbus, and that succession of governors, judges and district rulers who first established themselves in the island, then enslaved and almost exterminated its easy-going and mild-mannered natives, and subsequently, in large part, forsook their earlier haunts for the richer prizes of Mexico or for the false allurements of a Florida that reached, in those days, from the point now known as Key West to the Mississippi lowlands in which De Soto found his grave.

Justice compels a reviewer to remark that it is largely because of this use of original documents that Miss Wright's book claims attention. The handling of such a mass of detail forms a problem such as few but a master can readily solve, and perhaps it is almost too much to expect that the author who is gifted with the energy and ardor to make a thorough search of such a mass of ancient papers, as Miss Wright has obviously covered, shall at the same time make of these data a vivid story of the personages and activities to which they relate. So it may be said that while this writer has made commendable use of her data in one sense of the phrase, her book would be better reading if she had been able to get herself a little farther away from it.

After all, a reader must have developed a peculiar interest in the story of Spain in America, or he will find this new history of Cuba, like any other history of Spain's conquests, very much like the repetition of a sort of Spanish historical formula; for to Cuba, as elsewhere, the Spaniards came to bring religion and civilization, but their method of converting the country to the religion of old Spain was the method of the sword and the Inquisition, a process of persistent and deliberate subjugation or extermination of all who might assume to hold and to uphold conflicting views. And these old documents out of the general archives of the Indies at Seville, in the very words and handwriting of the old adventurers, show the most wonderful daring and persistency in going forth into absolutely unknown and untried wastes—the essaying of what was in truth a new world—which characterized the whole period of American exploration. They sought Cuba almost immediately after touching at San Salvador (the Watling's Island of modern times). They expected, and found, traces of gold and other valuable metals; and the working of the mines was made the basis for securing the authority on which the settlers eventually made use of groups and companies of natives, just as it was eventually the means of wearing down the native population in such a fashion as almost to eliminate it. That there was little or no attempt to develop the agricultural possibilities of Cuba seems clear, just as it is apparent from this record that the conflicts from which the Spaniards suffered on Cuban soil were with one another or with Europeans rather than with the natives; and the reader can hardly fail to be struck with the fact that an atmosphere of failure with respect to the full use and advantage of a land of such wonderfully moderate climate and such marvelous fertility might be said to have been characteristic of the island in those earliest times, just as something of the same failure can hardly be dissociated from the Cuba and Cubans of more recent history.

The Spaniards, we learn from Miss Wright's book, were ever ready to use Cuba, but they never developed the island. In fact, something like a great defection took place when Hernando Cortes, a mere subordinate of Velazquez, the adelantado supreme over Cuba, found himself an Aztec Mexico a supply of gold as "lusty" as anything therefor known in Cuba. Velazquez could neither regain authority over his subordinate nor retain in Cuba the Spaniards who obtained news of the Mexican opportunities. To all such, it became clear that Cuba had been merely a stopping place, a way station; and true to their age and type, they were off on their adventurous way as soon as greater prizes danced before their vision behind the shores of the mainland farther on. The exodus to Mexico, beginning in 1518, meant a long decline for Cuba, and only gradually did the slower development of stock raising and agriculture build up, little by little, something akin to a real advancement. Even then, in a manner that was peculiarly Spanish, the natural tendency toward the development of trade was retarded, if not prevented, by official restrictions and exactions, and this condition was relieved only by the development of French and English activities on the seas. The trade which Spanish officialdom tended to stifle was fostered and developed by French and English smugglers, and when Spain would have forbidden against these new agencies, the buccanniers drove the Spaniards from the sea, into the great forts that remain as characteristic



From illustration by Allan G. Cram, in "Old Seaport Towns of the South," by Mildred Cram. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.

"Charleston is caught into a dream of the romantic past"

features of Cuban port cities. Thus it was that, in compelling the Spaniards to build and cultivate in Cuba, Sir Francis Drake, as Miss Wright points out, did more for the island than any friend of the colony before his day.

ABDUL HAMID, A
"MAKER OF RUIN"

"Abdul Hamid." By Sir Edwin Pears. "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series. Henry Holt & Co., New York. \$2 net.

At first glance, the reader is likely to question the correctness of including Abdul Hamid among the number of those who helped to make the Nineteenth Century—Abdul Hamid, that evil nightmare brooding over Europe, the crafty weakling, the corrupt ruler, the perpetrator of the Armenian massacres. And it is in recognition of this very natural sentiment that Mr. Basil Williams, the general editor of this series of volumes, writes: "A word of apology may be expected for having included this sorry creature among the makers of the Nineteenth Century."

However, the very depth of his depravity was such as to render a reaction inevitable, and although upon the surface this history covers the life activities of Abdul Hamid, beneath that surface is a deeper purpose. Abdul Hamid was a destroyer par excellence. But apparent destruction often is a necessary forerunner of construction. He was not then a constructive agent in the upbuilding of a century, but he was the man to whose action and example beyond that of any other, probably, the Europe of the future may be able to trace back her redemption from a cruel and oppressive tyranny and from the yoke of autocratic sovereignty.

He made the government of his country personal almost from the start of his reign, for it was his aim to establish himself as the sole ruler of the Empire. His ideal seemed to be to objectify Louis XIV's dictum: "L'Etat, c'est moi," although his apparent indifference as to her future, after he should have ceased to direct her destinies, exemplifies better the sentiment, "Après moi, le déluge."

The life of Abdul Hamid will indeed long remain on record as a deplorable example of the possible mischievous and dangerous character of absolute monarchy. It may be granted that when such a government is in the hands of an able man, he may do much to enhance his country's reputation or to add to its territory. But in the hands of an incompetent ruler, the possibilities for harm are legion, and Abdul Hamid was not an able occupant of his throne.

Sir Edwin Pears sums up his achievements and his influence in these words: "Abdul Hamid, when he was deposed, had finished his life-work. He had degraded Turkey; possibly he had destroyed her."

A poll of the midshipmen on the battleships and other craft of the United States Navy, taken by a commission created by Secretary Daniels in order to find out something about the likes and dislikes of the men as between authors, periodicals, books, and foreign languages, shows that Jack London is the favorite author, and his books "Sea Wolf" and "The Call of the Wild" are the best liked stories. R. L. Stevenson comes next with "Treasure Island." Of poets Kipling is the favorite, and Robert W. Service comes next.

SAINTSBURY'S STUDY
OF FRENCH NOVELISTS

"A History of the French Novel." Vol. I. "From the Beginning to 1800." By George Saintsbury. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 15s. net.

Mr. Saintsbury has crowned a long and distinguished literary career with the production of a work which is likely to remain a standard book for many years to come. In his profound knowledge of French literature he has no equal, unless it be Mr. Edmund Gosse, and he presents this knowledge trenchantly though not arbitrarily, and therefore the more convincingly. He is a detached rather than an unimpassioned thinker, who does not suffer fools gladly. The present volume closes with the year 1800, and shortly before the romantic revival which led to the development of the novel in its modern form. The interest which it arouses will increase the eagerness of anticipation of the further volume in which he has promised to trace the steps by which imaginative writing in France finally found a settled medium in the novel.

It took France even longer than England to realize that the whole of human life presented to the imaginative writer a well-spring from which he could draw a never-ending inspiration. Hence the burgeoning of the novel was longer in expanding into full blossom than that of fiction, which found its expression in the tale-telling of the romances that sprang out of the saint's life and was reinforced from various other sources. Mr. Saintsbury's critical discretion is the more reliable in that he has studied first hand the works which he reviews with such consummate skill; and when one contemplates the mere time devoted to his wide reading, amazement holds one within its grasp. The slowness of the development of the novel seems curious in view of the evidence of the early mastery which the French people achieved over tale-telling, and Mr. Saintsbury points out an important fact in connection with the "Chansons de Geste" that, though a large bulk of the earliest literature may originally have been historical, it "is pretty certainly worked up into its concrete and extant state by fiction."

The reign of allegory, of which he quotes the "Roman de la Rose" as an unparalleled example, proved an obstacle in the way of the novel proper; and romances of interminable length held the imagination of the people until Desperiers and Rabelais appeared on the scene. Rabelais is discussed by Professor Saintsbury at great length, because of the abounding measure of his narrative faculty, and of the inspiration to be drawn from the "inexhaustible magazine of patterns" which he offers to the future novelist. He has a still further claim for exhaustive notice from the fact that he made a vast improvement in French prose in that he led the way to the greatness which "his younger contemporaries, Amyot and Montaigne, established."

Upon the history of Maryland and of Virginia and of the famous ports along the southern Atlantic coastline, Miss Cram touches just enough to refresh the dim spots in one's memory, for which, at some time or other, one might otherwise have to blush. She is keenly alive to the picturesque and architectural charm of the old towns, of which Mr. Cram has drawn views with so much taste and artistic feeling. Her narrative is generously sprinkled with anecdotes and amusing personal experiences. She never fails to see the humor of the situation, and truly refreshing is her irrepressible exuberance. The dramatic note, however lightly touched upon, still retains its significance, as in the instance of the travelers' luncheon aboard the Admiral's flagship in Pensacola harbor, when every one on the table but the visitors had become acquainted with Germany's intention of persisting in her submarine warfare. "They knew that the spectacle of submarines, seaplanes and warships all about us was soon destined to become something more than a dramatic pageant. Yet our talk dealt pleasantly with other things."

The book is considerably illuminating and decidedly entertaining.

AMERICAN NOTES

Impressions of the United States recently formed by Pierre de Lanux, a French onlooker, are now to be had in a version in English.

The success the Atlantic Monthly has had in reissuing its articles in booklet form has tempted the Yale Review to make an anthology of its verse.

A work on American copyright law by Arthur W. Well, just issued, is more inclusive and up to date than any other in use.

André Cheradame's next book, "The United States and Pan-Germania," is to expose the long considered and carefully executed plans against the republic by the autocracy.

"Sonnets from the Crimea," done into English from the Polish of Adam Mickiewicz by Edna Worthley Underwood, is a more than usually successful translation. If Mickiewicz was not a great poet, he had, at any rate, an eye for the beautiful, a heart to understand it and a tongue to express it, which makes his work often very grateful reading. As the translator points out in her interesting preface to the collection, the sonnets achieved great fame in Russia when they were first published, some eighty years ago. The fact that English readers may find it difficult to account for this, only shows, once again, how much even the most successful translation may fall short of the original. It is not every translator who has the genius and the unerring audacity of an Edward Fitzgerald.

Exigencies of production are now forcing editors of magazines that use much fiction to intimate that they will examine and pass upon manuscripts of short stories at a rate of 50 per cent. briefer than used to be thought necessary.

California, as the poets have seen, felt and loved her, is fully depicted in the anthology of verse which Marguerite Wilkinson has assembled and edited.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The publication of any work by Rupert Brooke is sure to command the respectful attention of critics, and recently his volume treating of the Elizabethan drama has been under discussion. Although he deals principally with Webster, Mr. Brooke brings home the fact that "in this scandalous country it is not very easy" to obtain an intimate knowledge of the work of any of that brilliant constellation—the Elizabethan dramatists.

To the general reader they are available practically only in the Mermaid Series, the larger volumes being rare and very expensive, and, as is the case with all volumes of selections, the editor's opinion as to what should be or should not be included very rarely coincides with one's own. In the Mermaid Series, however, for the modest sum of 2s. 6d. it is possible to gain a very fair acquaintance with the best of the plays, and certainly it is an outlay which is well rewarded.

There is no doubt that the dramatic output of those days was immensely stimulated by the great interest "Glorians" herself took in the theater, and not long after her accession she issued a proclamation regulating the performance of plays and interludes by declaring that all players who were not the servants of some honorable person, or provided with a license by two justices of the peace, should be deemed rogues and vagabonds. From that time on, and certainly until the time of the Commonwealth, all bodies of theatrical players were known as the Queen's servants, or the Lord Chamberlain's servants, or the Lord Admiral's servants, and so on.

This was probably rendered necessary by the fact that the corporation of the City of London who had jurisdiction over public theatricals were constantly trying to put them down owing to the street rows and quarrels which arose in the neighborhood of the inn yards and theaters where the performances were held, and on one occasion we read that one, Browne, a serving man in a "blew" coat, actually attacked an apprentice with a sword. It, however, appears that the Queen and the city fathers were constantly bickering, the one because she wanted the plays, and the others because they wanted to keep the peace of the streets. Finally, Elizabeth got the best of them, as she usually did with most people, by instituting a regular band of court players. It is only just to add that the chief reason for the city's desire to stop the crowding of the streets and inns was the constant recurrence of the plague during many years of Elizabeth's reign.

One of the most famous of these theatrical companies was that one known as the "Chamberlain's Servants," which played at the Globe Theater, of which Shakespeare was a shareholder, and included Richard Burbage, who probably "created" the parts of Richard III, Hamlet, Othello and King Lear. It is interesting to find that even in those early days a censor of plays existed, without whose license no play might be publicly performed, and who was especially keen on the smelling out of sedition.

The Elizabethan whose plays possibly give as intimate a picture of those spacious days as any, is Thomas Dekker. He certainly brings the bustling life of London town, its "practices" of its shops, its Lord Mayor, its holidays, before the reader with immense vivacity, and without that alchemy of romance with which Shakespeare transforms everything he touches out of common metal into gold. Dekker has a strong poetical gift, too, and as some one once said, at a performance of Macbeth, he is "full of quotations." "All sorts of fish come to your net." "I will turn over a new leaf." "She, they say, the breeches wore," all come from Dekker.

There is a good deal more to the same point, all showing that the refinements of torture, to which the Elizabethan playwright was subject under this arrangement, must indeed have been cruel. The same book gives an extraordinarily vivid picture of the common life in London in those days; then the principal fashionable promenade was the middle aisle of St. Paul's, from which toward noon the crowd would stream forth to dine at the coffee houses or the Ordinaries, before an afternoon at the play.

But the most entertaining of all his writings is "The Gull's Horn Book," a treatise in which he professes advice to the young gallant as to his behavior in certain places if he wishes to be considered a man of fashion. If, for instance, he goes to the play, he is to push his way to, and place his tripos or stool on the stage itself, "on to the very rushes where the comedy is danced," and to be careful either to burst into fits of laughter in the middle of a tragedy, or even more cynically: "now, sir, if the writer be a fellow that hath epigrammed you, or hath brought either your feather, or your red beard, or your little legs, etc., on the stage, you shall disgrace him worse than by tossing him in a blanket, or giving him the bastinado in a tavern, if, in the middle of his play, be it pastoral or comedy, moral or tragedy, you rise with a screwed and discontented face from your stool and begone."

Those were spacious days in more senses than one, for none of those playwrights hesitated to borrow from his predecessors or even from his contemporaries; while more than one play was announced on the bill as being the work of four or five playwrights, and Mr. Brooke in his analysis of Webster's writings epigrammatically remarks that "originality is only plagiarizing from a great many."

In common with all the Elizabethan

ans, Dekker has his moments of fine writing, not possibly at the altitude of the better-known names, but sufficient to clothe excellent ideas in dignified language, which undoubtedly makes his work generally very pleasant reading.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Among Messrs. Constable's publications is an historical guide to affairs in the Near East, "The Rise of Nationality in the Balkans," by Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson. Among the topics discussed by the author are "Austro-Russian Rivalry in the Balkans," "The Breakup of the Balkan League," "The Second Balkan War" and "The Serbs and Their Struggle for Independence."

Messrs. Nisbet's publications include "Madame Roland, a Biography" by Mrs. Pope-Hennessy, a volume based upon the letters of Madame Roland recently published in France, and Miss Elizabeth Lee's "The Wives of the Prime Ministers during the reign of Queen Victoria" which, they claim, contains new material and portraits not hitherto reproduced.

Some curious information is to be found upon the history of sun-dials in Don Eitelbert Horne's "Primitive Sun-dials and Scratch-dials," published by Barnicot and Pearce of Taunton. Sun-dials have an attraction for most of us by reason of their association with sunshine and happy hours in old English gardens, but the author deals rather with the lines, familiar to those with antiquarian tastes, that are so often to be seen scratched upon church walls in England. He gives numerous instances of those to be found in various countries, but more particularly in Somerset, and states that they were intended to tell the wayfarer the hour when the mass was said in the church. They form an interesting link with the past.

Messrs. Longmans have issued a second edition of "Chemistry in the Service of Man," by Professor Alexander Findlay of the University of Wales, who ably surveys the present position in the world of chemistry in England. They also announce an essay on "Patriotism: National and International," by Sir Charles Waldstein.

Lisle March Phillips, in collaboration with Bertalan Christian, is publishing, through Messrs. Nisbet, "Some Hawarden Letters (1878-1913)." The volume consists chiefly of letters written by Lord Acton, Burne-Jones, Ruskin, and others to Mrs. Drew, Gladstone's daughter, and is illustrated by sketches and portraits hitherto unpublished.

Among the numerous publications for the autumn publishing season coming from Macmillan's are "Main Currents of European History, 1815-1915," by Dr. Hearnshaw, professor of history in King's College, London University; an abridgement from Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" of "The Romance of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table," by Alfred W. Pollard and illustrated by Arthur Rackham; a popular account of British sea power, by H. W. Household, entitled "Our Sea Power: Its Story and Its Meaning," to which Lord Bessford has contributed an introduction; George Saintsbury's first volume of "A History of the French Novel," from the beginning to 1800; a new volume by Thomas Hardy, entitled "Moments of Vision, and Miscellaneous Verses"; "Folk-lore in the Old Testament," by Sir J. G. Frazer; and the "Life of Keats" by Sir Sidney Colvin.

"The Graphic Arts of Great Britain" is the title of a volume issued by The Studio, in which Malcolm C. Salaman traces the history of drawing, line-engraving, etching and dry-point, aquatint, mezzotint, color-printing, lithography, and wood-engraving. The work includes numerous full page plates and eight illustrations in color.

Wilberforce Jenkinson's monograph upon "London Churches Before the Great Fire," issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and containing illustrations from old drawings and prints, covers a period of interesting architectural variety.

William Archer, the dramatic critic, has turned to account a visit to India by publishing through Hutchinson's, under the title of "India," a record of his impressions of that country's present conditions and potentialities for self-government.

J. W. Wiles, English lecturer in the University of Belgrade, is issuing through Allen & Unwin a collection of Serbian ballads and folk-songs, entitled "Serbian Songs and Poems: Chorus of a Jugo-Slav Harp." The same firm is publishing a record of the "Cordwainer Ward in the City of London: Its History and Topography, Past and Present," by A. Charles Knight.

In "The Unfolding of Life," published by C. H. Kelby, W. T. A. Barber, the headmaster of Leys School, presents his readers with chapters upon the conditions of true education in developing the child nature, and gives an interesting survey of Wesley's views upon education.

A small volume of use to women at the present time is Mrs. H. M. Osborne's "Women's Work in War Time," published by Werner Laurie. Mrs. Osborne gives particulars of the various employments opened by the war to women and girls with hints as to how to enter upon them, and she warns her readers of the desirability and necessity of efficient equipment for any employment essayed. The work also contains chapters by other writers upon "Clerical Work," "The University Woman," and "The Civil Service," and other spheres more immediately connected with war work.

SIR FRANCIS DARWIN'S
VOLUME OF ESSAYS

"Rustic Sounds and Other Essays." By Sir Francis Darwin, F. R. S. London: John Murray & Co. net.

The writings of savants, the product of years of patient study in the minute analysis of the conclusions of others and the countless testing of their own, are necessarily caviare to the multitude. And so that savant himself has come in great measure to be regarded as a person largely inaccessible, spending his days in the proving or disproving by means of abstruse experiments and calculations, those things of which the majority of his fellow-beings are profoundly ignorant.

Fortunately the biographies of these learned men, as well as their own not infrequent literary lapses into more familiar topics than barnacles and "equipotentials," have proved them to be, in the majority of cases, the most genial companions. In this book, written by a man who has spent the greater part of his time in the study of natural science, are to be found many interesting sidelights upon these giants of learning whom the world habitually contemplates from afar. In the first essay, from which the volume takes its title, and which should not be permitted to alienate the intellectually timid, since it is only a ramble in childhood memories, there are some attractive pictures of the family at "Down," showing the happy relations existing between Charles Darwin and his children in work and play.

The writer discusses a wide variety of subjects in his book. There is a reverent eulogy of Jane Austen's novels, evidently as familiar to him as were the famous barnacles to his father, and there is a great deal on the vexed question of education together with some interesting digressions, such as springing in a Cotswold lane and the lovable characteristics of certain dogs who have held positions of high importance within the family circle.

It must be said of Sir Francis Darwin that not only does he realize the importance of learning, he recognizes also its charm. And this charm he is able to impart to others, whether it is in the correct method of making a whistle, the history of the pipe and tabor, or the habits of plants. In addition to this he has provided his readers with a unique opportunity in these pages for some measure of intimacy with such delightful characters as were Francis Galton, Charles Darwin, and his brilliant son, the writer's brother Sir George Darwin. Sir Francis Darwin leaves his readers in no doubt as to the value he places upon this privilege. It is an occasion for gratitude that, in so marked a degree, he has been able to share it with others.

Norman Hapgood, now in Europe, reports Henry James as having said to an English friend, during the last days of James' career, that facing the new world and its problems born of the war, his own writings and their motives seemed inconsequential and almost unreal.

The story of Ilford, "the Mad Monk," a fugitive now in the United States, has been written by him for the Century, and will appear serially this year. Much light on contemporary Russia will be shed.

UTOPIA OF
USURERS

By
G. K. CHESTERTON

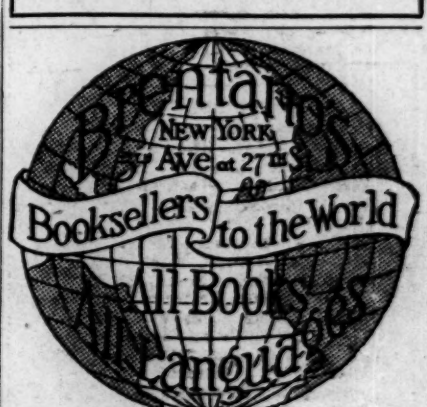
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THE HOME FORUM

Jerusalem

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE history of Jerusalem is as extraordinary as that of any city in the world, and in age and continuity it has, in spite of all its vicissitudes, outlived most of the other historic cities, hardly excepting Rome herself. Documents found at Tell-Amarna in Egypt show that the city of the Jebusites existed long before the Israelites entered Canaan, and was in possession of the Egyptians under the name of Urusalem, i. e., City of Peace. How it eventually passed, but only bit by bit, into the possession of David and his heirs, to be destroyed by the King of Babylon, and was rebuilt by Ezra and Nehemiah, is familiar to all students of the canonical writings.

What is not so familiar, however, is that, during the fifteen centuries which elapsed between its first capture by the Israelites to its fall under the Emperor Titus, it was besieged no fewer than seventeen times; twice it was raised to the ground, and on two other occasions its walls were leveled. To call a city with such a history the "City of Peace" seems to savour more of cynicism than of accuracy, and yet that name has adhered to it all through the centuries, with one short interval, when a Roman emperor tried to turn it into a Latin city.

From the time that David established his throne in Jerusalem and brought the ark of the Covenant safely within its walls, the city seems to have become the sign and symbol of the highest aspirations of the Hebrew people. Just as their history centered in their religion, and was expressed by it, so their religion centered in Jerusalem which seemed to be the embodiment of their national ideals. Throughout the prophetic books, Jerusalem is constantly apostrophized as being the type of the sins of Judah, and some of Jeremiah's most fervent outpourings are addressed to her as if she were the living heart of his people. Daniel, in captivity, prayed three times daily with his face toward Jerusalem, and in that exquisite poem written in exile, "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept," it is not the land of Judah which calls

forth the poet's most poignant regret, but the vision of Zion forsaken, and Jesus also himself gave expression to the same idea in his lamentation, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that were sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

That there is some deep meaning underlying all this is evident from the use the Apostle in later years made of this idea. In the Epistle to the Galatians, Paul treats the subject entirely symbolically. He compares Jerusalem "which now is," decadent, a tributary to the material despotism of Rome, to Hagar the bondwoman, a slave to material and ritual law, with all its limitations and prohibitions; but the Jerusalem "which is above," that is, above the physical, in fact metaphysical, "is free, which is the mother of us all." Later, in one of his most prophetic visions, John spoke of Jerusalem as that city which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified, evidently seeing the city as typical of the grossest and darkest state of consciousness known to humanity at that time. After describing many phases of trial, purification and enlightenment through which human consciousness must pass, John closes his prophecy with that glorious vision of that Jerusalem which, in Paul's phrase, is above, liberated and victorious.

To trace the truly metaphysical meaning of this great idea by the light of Science and Health, and Mrs. Eddy's other writings, is a study of absorbing interest. In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 589) she defines Jerusalem, just as Paul did, in terms of the carnal mind, as well as in terms of spiritual understanding. "JERUSALEM. Mortal belief and knowledge obtained from the five corporeal senses; the pride of power and the power of pride; sensuality; envy; oppression; tyranny. Home, heaven." The first part of this definition describes exactly the history of humanity's attempt to build its city or consciousness of peace on the four-

dations of material beliefs, with all their conflicting passions, impulses, and depraved will, in constant turmoil; besieged by pestilence, famine, war, its defenses broken through by sin, its sacred places laid open to the depredations of the hidden forces of evil. The Jerusalem which is above is defined as home, heaven. Only two little words! But they represent all that humanity, even at its worst, has held as sacred, and yet only when understood spiritually, as the expression of the one Mind, Spirit, God, can even that city of peace be seen to be inviolable and eternal.

For seven hundred years, Jerusalem "which now is," has been held in fief by those who deny Christ, but is not that equally true of the Jerusalem "which is above," the spiritual idea, or Christ, denied universally by the material senses, which are in constant conflict with that spiritual truth which must eventually be their destruction? Truly, the lamentation of Jesus over the city which rejected him, is as applicable to the world which calls itself Christian and yet tries to stifle the spiritual idea he came to establish.

All the prophecies of both the Old and the New Testament dwell on the ultimate restoration of Jerusalem, that her walls shall be called salvation and her gates praise, and the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick. There are some deep students of Biblical prophecy who consider that this must be literally fulfilled before the day of peace dawns. However that may be, however mysteriously the Spirit is moving upon the face of the waters, bringing to light wonders of revelation never seen before, it is certain that the statement found on page 99 of Science and Health must be translated into fact, before the city of peace can be established in human consciousness: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

"Beautiful for situation," sang the Psalmist, "the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King."

The Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem

"So much has been written of the Mosque of Omar by architectural experts that any attempt to describe its glories by a lay writer is futile," says Archie Bell. "Suffice it then, that it is one of the most perfect structures on earth. Many people place it above the Taj Mahal in India or St. Mark's at Venice. And, beyond all this, there is no doubt that it occupies the site of Solomon's Temple, of Herod's temple, and that it is the spot where Jesus drove out the money changers, and that he preached and taught there. It incloses the rock of the summit of Mount Moriah where Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac. It was the place of prayer of David. And the Mohammedans believe that it was the spot where Mahomet's foot last touched the ground as he ascended to Paradise."

"One of us wanted to take photographs within the temple area, which was built by Herod the Great, and

Building An Igloo

"An arctic traveler in winter time is often obliged to sleep in an Eskimo igloo, an experience which is not soon forgotten." Rear Admiral Peary says in his book, "The Secrets of Polar Travel."

"These igloos are made of stones and earth, and are all built on the same general plan, though an Eskimo can tell by the workmanship just who made each one. Some of the igloos are generations old. Usually existing igloos are used, occasionally new ones are built. Sometimes this is done because an Eskimo, usually a good hunter, wishes to get away from his fellows in order not to hunt sport less energetic ones, and so builds his igloo in a previously unoccupied locality; sometimes because an unusual number of families selects the neighborhood of an expedition's headquarters for a winter's residence. When this happens, the work is done leisurely in September, while the family is still occupying the summer tent. The family moves into the new house and the tent is struck."

"A month is ample time to erect a winter home for an Eskimo family. A hole is first dug in the ground to form the floor of the house. Around this walls of stones, filled in with bits of moss, are built. The roof is composed of long flat stones placed across the top of the walls and covered with earth, the whole structure being finally banked with snow. The roof is of the cantilever style, the stones being weighted and counterweighted at the outer edges. When finished, the house is ten or twelve feet long, eight or ten feet wide, and usually six feet high. A small window space is inserted in front, and covered with the thin membrane of the seal. A hole in the floor leading into a tunnel anywhere from ten to twenty-five feet long forms the entrance."

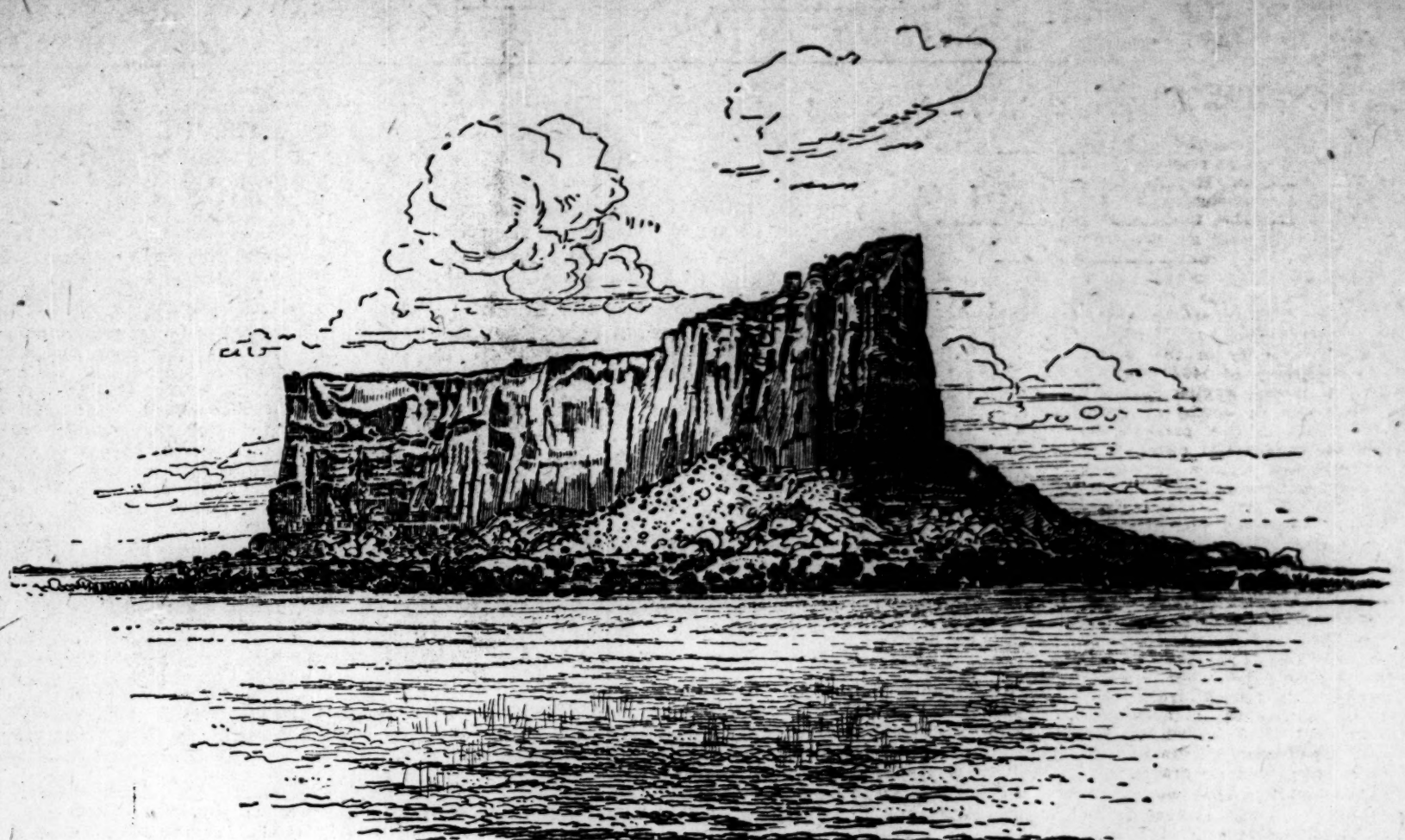
"A raised platform at one end of the igloo serves as a bed for the entire family. Sometimes the earth's surface forms the platform, and the floor

which, by a vast collection of pillars now makes the top of the mountain, actually but a peak, seem like a tableland. Immediately he showed his camera there was a shouting and violent gesticulation. The Mohammedan abominates photographs and cameras alike, and it is a double outrage to bring them within a sacred inclosure. Soldiers rushed up to us, as did many of the worshippers, and the kavass was asked for the special permit that would enable 'dogs' to photograph the mosque. He had no such permit. . . . A messenger was sent to the consulate, as we wandered around, and soon he came back and held a consultation with the sheik of the mosque; thus it came about that a mere kavass in gorgeous finery was as nothing. We made a tour of the place with Sheikh Khalil el Danah, a stately old functionary, and the Mohammedans who would otherwise have sneered at us and made photographing operations impossible, were now obliged to bend

space in front of it is made by digging out the earth for a depth of a foot and a half. Sometimes long, flat stones, supported by stones, are used; but more often than not one finds a platform of lumber in those built since the advent of lumber in this land. Sledge-loads of grass are brought in and placed on the platform, and with seal-skins and the skin of the deer or bear they have a good mattress. For covering deer-skins are used. "A soapstone lamp on a large stone in front of the platform, where it can be tended by the woman at night, burns day and night, warming the igloo so that little clothing is needed, and also serving as a stove for cooking. For fuel, for light, heat, and cooking, small pieces of blubber are cut, and laid in the shallow lamp close to a long wick of pulverized moss. The burning moss, trying out the oil of the blubber, gives a remarkably hot flame. Formerly they used flint and steel from a vein of pyrite for ignition, and pieces of soapstone, of which there are a few veins in the country, were used for lamps and pots. They now are supplied with matches and lamps and cooking utensils of metal."

The Great Crises

The great crises of life are often like a bolt out of the blue of a summer day; there is not a moment for preparation. In such crises all that a man has been doing in the way of preparation suddenly bears fruit. He often acts instinctively; he does that which he is in the habit of doing and, because he is in the habit of doing his best and all his instincts prompt him to put forth the best that is in him, he seizes the golden moment and does not discover until afterward that it was golden.—Hamilton Mabie.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Enchanted Mesa, New Mexico

Ernest Peixotto is describing in "Our Hispanic Southwest," a journey by automobile between the pueblo villages of Laguna and Acoma, in New Mexico:

"Far in the distance above intervening hills peeped the summit of the Enchanted Mesa, and toward it we

now headed. Here in some creek beds we struck our first sandy spots, and had to get out and shovel the fine white sand from around the wheels until we struck a harder surface. This operation we repeated a number of times in the next few miles, but finally, upon topping a rise covered

with scrubby pñons, the Enchanted Mesa rose directly before us.

"It will give the most hardened voyager a thrill, this perpendicular rock standing alone upon its broad rolling plain. To every point of the compass it turns a sheer wall several hundred feet in height—walls that

have repelled every attempt to scale them until very recently, holding its lofty summit virgin soil undisturbed by the foot of man. Yet in the old days the Mesa Encantada is said to have been the home of the Acomas themselves, who had to forsake it, however, when a slide destroyed the steep steps that were the only means of access to the village perched upon its top.

"Slowly we skirted its base, marveling at its beetling crags, ruddy and sinister, and as we turned our back upon it, the rock of Acoma loomed before us, the long, gray string of its houses just distinguishable along its summit."

Every Year

Now the truer life draws nigher,
Every year;
And the morning star climbs higher,
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burdens lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

—Albert Pike.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1918

EDITORIALS

"We Stand Together"

YESTERDAY afternoon, or just three days after Mr. Lloyd George's address, in England, to the delegates of the British Trades Union, President Wilson suddenly announced and carried out his intention of addressing Congress on the subject of the proposed terms of peace. It is expected that within a few days M. Clémenceau will add his voice to those of the President and the Prime Minister, and it is not improbable that, one by one, the representatives of the various allied powers will add their voices also to those of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in acceptance of the views put forward by those statesmen.

As was to be expected, the terms outlined by the President adhered closely to those previously outlined by the Prime Minister. The allied nations are not at this moment speaking with anything but a united voice, indeed the President made this perfectly clear in the closing words of his speech. He was speaking, as he was careful to point out, for the United States, just as Mr. Lloyd George had spoken, as he was careful to point out, for the British Empire. None the less Mr. Wilson felt justified in saying that, "In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be the intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end." Every government of the allied powers will endorse those words, and they will endorse them all the more fully because they are not the words of any one power thrusting its views on any other power or group of powers, but because they are the considered words of all the Allies in their answer to the challenge of imperialism or autocracy.

Perhaps it would be impossible to find a better counterfoil to the temper of the Allies and to the inherent justice of the terms they are proposing, than is to be found in the words of General von Liebig, delivered before the Conservative Congress at Halle, in Prussia. At the end of the horrible excesses of these three and a half years of war, General von Liebig is an unredeemed exponent of Kultur. "We must recognize only one principle," he declared, "that might is right, and we must know neither sentiment nor consideration of humanity nor compassion." There you have summed up the Prussian spirit, the spirit of Kultur as expounded by Treitschke, by von Bernhardi, and by all the exponents of the philosophy of the state above morals. Indeed, almost in the same breath with which Mr. Wilson was pleading for the rights of nationalities to decide their own fate, General von Liebig was brutally declaring, "We will incorporate Courland, with its sixty millions of Russians, and the Slav nightmare will then ride with us no longer. We must have Belgium and Northern France. The curse of God is on the French. Portuguese possessions must disappear. And France must pay until bled white." There is the crude program which Junkerdom presents to the world. Let the world take it, and compare it with the program of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, and the world will understand why the democracies have been fighting for three and a half years against Prussian militarism.

If the reader will turn from General von Liebig's brutal ultimatum to Russia to the words of the President of the United States, he will begin to see why the Allies are bound to win the war. "Whether their present leaders believe it or not," declared the President of the United States, "it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and peace." General von Liebig proposes to drive sixty millions of Russians into Prussian barracks, just as if they were so many cattle to be made into cannon fodder for a future war. President Wilson proposes to extend to those millions of Russians the opportunity to practice the arts of peace, and to become citizens of a great and free republic.

It was the collapse of Russia, of course, that caused the difficulties in which the Allies have since found themselves, but every day the Allies are realizing more and more that Russia has been the victim of circumstances she could scarcely control, and that though legitimate indignation may be extended towards leaders who have sought to excuse their own deficiencies at the expense of the loyalty of Russia's allies, and toward traitors who have preached treachery to the Allies, none the less the Russian people, dazed with a new liberty, and ignorant of the political conditions of the world in which they have found their freedom, are rather helpless victims of one autocracy which has passed and another autocracy which would assert itself, than of anything else. So far, then, as Russia is concerned, the President demands that the youngest of the republics should emerge from the war with its territory untouched, and with an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent development in the future. Only one exception did he make to this, and that was the exception previously made by the Tsar himself, when he promised that the waging of a victorious war would see Poland reestablished on the map, and remodeled from the provinces torn from her in the past by the cupidity of emperors.

To go through the rest of Mr. Wilson's proposals would be to cover again the ground trodden by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech of Saturday, for in Mr. Wilson's words already quoted, the Allies "stand together until the end," and Mr. Lloyd George, who spoke, as Mr. Wilson declared, "with admirable candor and in admirable spirit," did not make his speech, the world may be sure, without previous consultation with the allies of the United Kingdom. Mr. Wilson dwelt categorically, of course, with the claims of the small and the

weak nations. One after another he named them, Belgium, Montenegro, Rumania, Serbia, and every time he insisted that their territory must be evacuated, and that not only must it be restored but that they must be indemnified for the losses they have endured. Of France he spoke in no uncertain voice. And when M. Clémenceau comes to speak he will be able to tell his countrymen that both the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England have assured the people of France not only that their borders shall be restored, and that compensation shall be given to them for the destruction which has been enacted, but also that in the great question of the wrong done to them in 1871, by the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine, they shall have full justice.

But though these questions of individual loss and gain of nations touch the less abstract elements of human interests, and so create perhaps a keener interest, it is, nevertheless, to those more abstract ideals for the maintenance of future peace that, possibly, the greatest importance of all the President's words attaches. Mr. Wilson made perfectly clear something for which Lord Grey has always contended, and that is that, if the present war does not go far to insure the end of war, it will end in a virtual defeat of all who are aiming to make the world a better place to live in. These features of future international agreement are, however, surrounded by polemical questions which will have to be thoroughly discussed before any arrangement can be reached. The President sees, as every thinker has always seen, the fallacy of being prepared for war in order to avoid war. It may be wise in the midst of other people's preparations to be prepared yourself, it may even be a necessity, but it would be wiser still if everybody were unprepared, and if, in consequence, the country conscious of the greatest fighting force were not perpetually under the temptation to use that force. The German army has been an organization which has been brandished in the face of Europe for half a century, and which could not be brandished indefinitely without coming in collision with another army or armies. If neither the German army nor any national fighting force, other than a unit of an international police force, had existed, the war of 1914 would never have been declared. But it has to be remembered by those who will make the peace at the end of the present war that the simple reduction of armaments will not prevent war. War is a mental condition of which armies and navies are but the externalized manifestations. As long as a man has a mind to fight, he will find means of fighting. And this will be true whether the war be an international war with cannon or an international war of tariffs, or whether it be purely a national war in which the arms are the lock-out or the strike. It is the autocratic tendency of the human mind which causes a civil conflict equally with a military, and that autocratic tendency may be displayed just as viciously, though in another form, in intolerance in religion or persecution in medicine, as in a lust for markets and in an appetite for territory.

The Italian School-Teachers

ONE of the most notable achievements of the war, in many countries, has undoubtedly been the work of the school-teachers. The story of the cellar schools at Rheims and the heroic devotion to duty shown by many teachers in the invaded districts of France will long be remembered; whilst the value of the ordinary work carried on conscientiously from day to day, often in the most difficult circumstances, by the teachers in many allied countries cannot well be over-estimated. From time to time, this has been recognized, and, on the occasion of the recent Teachers Congress in Rome, many well-deserved tributes were paid to the Italian teachers. They had not been dismayed, Signor Comandini, one of the speakers, said, by difficulties and disasters, as in the case of the invasion of Venetia, but had "accomplished their duty."

It was, perhaps, inevitable that the congress at Rome, meeting as it did at the time when Italian liberties were seriously threatened in the north, should have concerned itself almost wholly with the larger issues of national unity and the importance of making one great national stand against aggression. It was, however, clear from the speeches of those public men who addressed the conference that the work of the teachers, in the more remote and in the immediate past, as well as at the present moment, was appreciated probably as never before.

Education, in any popular sense, is a comparatively modern institution in Italy, and, although the number of illiterates throughout the country is still high, nevertheless, it is steadily decreasing, whilst the broad, comprehensive control of the national system, vested in the state after Italy had won her freedom and national unity, some fifty years ago, assured a sound basis for future development. The state provides public schools of every grade, and steadily, as these have spread over the country, a great body of teachers has sprung up to take charge of them, men and women who, during the last three years, have shown themselves to be amongst the most courageous and far-seeing of the people. Great numbers of the men have been called to the colors, and this has thrown upon those who remained much extra work, often creating conditions which it must have been extremely difficult to surmount. These conditions have, however, always been grappled with with energy and resource, with an energy and resource, indeed, which somehow seems to have been characteristic of teachers everywhere. The spirit of the Italian teachers is, perhaps, best illustrated by a telegram received by the Minister of Education from the teachers of Friuli, at the time when their country was being overrun by the Austro-German armies. In this telegram they gave assurance that they were all "calm, united, and confident of victory."

The Coal Supply Crisis

UNLESS all reports are misleading, and this is quite improbable, the flow of coal through the usual channels, in the United States, will soon become normal, but meanwhile there will, apparently, be an interval in which the supply on hand will be unequal to the demand, if not wholly inadequate to meet the positive requirements of

homes and industries. To bridge this critical period, with the minimum of hardship, calls for strict economy, neighborliness, and sacrifice. Those who have a surplus should divide with those who are short, and all should do with the smallest practicable allowance of fuel.

A most commendable disposition has thus far been displayed, in most cases, by corporations, firms, and individuals. It is encouraging and inspiring that the consumption of coal has been voluntarily reduced, not only in public service establishments, manufactories, and business houses, but in residences, schools, and churches, in order to insure a more equitable distribution of the stock on hand. In the face of the fact that the outlook is not favorable to an early supply of anthracite, and that families may be compelled to use bituminous coal, the conditions are borne, almost uniformly, with patience and good nature.

There is but one serious source of irritation in the coal situation, and that is the open saloon. It is properly regarded as an affront to the civic and patriotic spirit of the times that while the industrial plant, the home, the school, and the church must put up, voluntarily or involuntarily, with fuel curtailment or deprivation, that most useless and harmful of establishments should be permitted to remain open. Experience has taught the public not to expect the liquor interests to be keen to see the line of public duty, in this or in other respects. In the present instance they are doing that which, while a cause for public discontent and dissatisfaction, is bound to facilitate the progress of the liquor traffic toward total extinction. The liquor interests are probably unaware of it, but their defiance of public opinion, in keeping the saloons open at a time when legitimate establishments and beneficent institutions are constrained to close, in order that the general comfort may be conserved, is contributing in no small degree toward bringing about an early ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution.

A Donkey Ride in the Egyptian Desert

MORE than likely, the donkey boy who has fought and wrangled with fifty other "boys" to gain your patronage, is a simple fellow or peasant. More than likely his Arab name is Hussein, while the cognomen of the humble ass stares at the would-be rider in impossible Arab characters from the saddle with the monstrous hump and the strange habit of revolving and depositing one on the earth. Hussein, appealed to, declares that it is "Kitchener," and "Kitchener" let it be. A red tarbush covers Hussein's bullet head, and an immense reserve of physical strength evidently lies dormant beneath the long blue kaftan and the baggy brown shirt. His huge feet are thrust into brown, elastic-side boots, and altogether, Hussein, with his square, overhanging shoulders, the deep-set eyes, black and brilliant, the full lips, the broad primitive jaw and swarthy, almost childish features, seems to be an incarnation of the Egyptian of old, not unlike that Ka-a-peru, the overseer, the famous wooden statue of whom was fashioned 5000 years before the Christian era. But there is little opportunity for observation. Hussein gleefully explains something in broken French and English and thereupon abruptly gives vent to a loud "Yal-l-a-ah!"

Now, anywhere else, "Yallah" would mean next to nothing, either to man or beast. But beware of it in Egypt, or of its etymological counterpart, "Hu-u-sh!" With a suddenness that is sure to unsettle the unwary, "Kitchener" bounds forward, though, but an instant before, he was apparently buried in deep dreams. For the next few hundred yards, there will be frantic endeavors to regain the lost equilibrium. Once recovered, however, there is no pace in which "Kitchener" is so tolerable as in a gallop. A walk! Never! For Hussein has an uncomfortable habit of exploding into "Yallahs" at unexpected moments, or of jabbing the unfortunate quadruped with the argumentative point of a formidable stick. As for a trot, is it not anathema? For who can placidly contemplate the lovely, the colorful vision of the Libyan Desert when he is jolted, pitched, and tossed about like a tennis ball!

But by and by the rider becomes so far master of the situation, so acutely awake to Hussein's surreptitious attacks that, evading the running donkey boy, he "yallahs" the donkey into a gallop or halts him with a soporific "Huush" at will. The ground he finds himself on may be a rocky outcrop of the desert. Before him rise, in mysterious swellings, the pyramids of Sakkara and Busiris, whose "masons are as gods." A few date palms come into sight, and a grove of sycamores. There is the soft trickling of the waters of a canal, and riverwards the eye gets glimpses of intensely green alfalfa fields. A big, sleek buffalo, dull gray and uncouth, squats browsing by a pool, until disturbed by the baiting of furious village pariah dogs. A sand cart, bearing a helmeted and puggared lady and a British official, goes by noiselessly on wide-rimmed wheels that press the sand as lightly as snowshoes press snow.

At noon, Hussein, naive, child-hearted and perspiring, calls a halt by the ruins of a pyramid tossed like rubbish over the desert. From somewhere, he has foraged a heap of freshly cut alfalfa, which he proceeds to push into the mouth of "Kitchener" as if he were pouring grain into a hopper, while chanting a soft and soothing "lall-lalla-la." An hour later the ride continues. There is a slight sprinkling of halfa grass, some straggling thorn bushes, and then the giant waves of a typical Sahara envelop the rider. An awe-inspiring silence falls about him. Hussein seems to be swallowed up in the sands. Man has no sense of direction, but "Kitchener," undaunted, plods on with dignified slowness, in keeping with the vast solitude and the majestic silence. What is beyond the crest of that sable billow ahead? Rider and donkey ascend from out of the hollow and reach the summit. Then they cross another and still another hollow. The billows rise higher and higher, powdered with a scatter of stones which is their foam. To the overwrought imagination, they threaten to break, the troughs to narrow, to engulf man and beast. Is there no escape from this sublime prison? The question iterates and reiterates

itself as the hours wear on. Are these hills of sand moving upon him like the "medanos" of El Paso, creeping, creeping from place to place, following, pursuing him over these desert plateaus?

"Yal-l-a-ah!" "Yal-l-a-ah!" Hussein at last! "Kitchener" responds as if electrified and breaks into a gallop. The sand waves fall aside, and there before the rider is the great mysterious dream-face of the Sphinx, and, not far ahead, the welcome caravansary of Menai to refresh him with the sight of society again.

Notes and Comments

"HE'LL be holding my hat some day," said a United States westerner recently, speaking of a bitter political antagonist. This expression, intended to convey the assurance that some day the b. p. a. will see the error of his ways, own up, and strive to make amends, was heard oftener a generation ago than it is today. It had its origin in one of the most interesting incidents in American history. Stephen A. Douglas had been unsparing in his attacks upon Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, but Lincoln won, and, on the 4th of March, 1861, as he stepped forward to deliver his inaugural address in front of the Capitol, he fumbled awkwardly with his historic "tall" hat, not knowing, apparently, whether to lay it down or to hold it in his hand. Seeing the embarrassment of his successful rival, Douglas, who sat near, and who had gracefully "accepted the situation," arose, took the "stovepipe" from Lincoln's hand, and held it until the conclusion of the address. By this act Douglas perhaps came nearer rising to the full dimensions of the title "Little Giant," which his partisans bestowed upon him, than on any other occasion in his career.

So ANASTASIE has had her day! There the sour-visaged dame hangs, blindfolded, her scissors broken, her pot of caviare badly leaking. Underneath the cartoon which adorns L'Homme Libre is the inscription "Le grand jour et le franc jeu, voilà le régime de l'avenir." (No equivocation and fair play, this is the rule henceforth.) The future, or perhaps it is wiser to say the near future, in France, lies with Georges Clémenceau. It is the unexpected that happens, and apparently, in some quarters, Georges Clémenceau's advent to power was very much the unexpected. One of the first things which has marked the event is the unchaining of L'Homme Enchaîné. It is wonderful what that gagged and fettered man has been able to say and do! Unfortunately, its former editor-in-chief can no longer put his name, daily, to two pungent columns which made of L'Homme Enchaîné the most read, the most discussed, and the most criticized paper in France.

BUT if M. Clémenceau can no longer write, or even speak with the same freedom, now that he is Monsieur le Président du Conseil, he can act, and he much prefers doing that. So France has an "homme libre" at the head of her councils and another "homme libre," in the shape of an ungagged press. M. Clémenceau's enemies have not failed to make a play of words on an homme enchaîné having become an homme déchaîné, but though, happily for France, the Tiger certainly is in power, he has already shown that he intends himself to practice the rule that he has laid down for the country: "to know no other enemy than the one who but so recently was at Noyon." Which does not in the least mean that full justice in certain notorious cases, as well as in any others, will not have full course, but merely that the President of the Council is not the man whose special duty it is to administer it. He has promised France that justice shall be done, and the country knows it can leave things safely in Georges Clémenceau's hands.

ALL America is being assiduously searched for firewood. The much-needed commodity is to be provided by the formation of villagers' cutting clubs, the encouragement of farmers to cut more wood, and by requesting municipal authorities to gather in timber now going to waste on public lands, and saw-mill operators to conserve their waste. The interest and co-operation of the average man also is being enlisted. But there is a possible limit to amateur help. The amateur wood-cutter may zealously and indiscriminately chop down everything that grows.

POOR Tommy Atkins! He has no sooner obtained a workable knowledge of French, that is to say of French as it is spoken in the British fighting zone, than he is sent off to Italy. But one thing is quite certain, he will manage somehow. According to one of the correspondents with the British troops on the Venetian plain, Tommy has not hesitated, until he can do better, to address himself in his own mother tongue to his Italian comrades. He puzzled them much at first by saying, very often, "Cheer up!" At last the Italians inquired of an interpreter what kind of sirup it was the British soldiers wanted!

AN ESTEEMED Chicago contemporary, the Evening Post, after glancing over the situation comprehensively, says: "Give Hoover a chance." If it will examine carefully some of Mr. Hoover's recent statements it will, in all probability, see that he is taking no chances.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL SHARPE, U. S. A., doubtless has within reach the facts upon which he based his recent statement that the average drafted man of the national army of the United States has proved to be so much larger physically than the regulars and guardsmen, with whom his department has had to deal in the past, that many of the shoes and overcoats ordered according to standard specifications have proved useless. If the statement shall be taken at its face value, and there is no apparent reason why it should not be so taken, the only conclusion to be drawn is that examinations for war service have been more exacting than those which obtained in time of peace; but, of course, there is always the possibility that the contractors have been a little too close in cutting out their shoes and overcoats. Something like that has happened before.